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TO THE UNIVERSITY  
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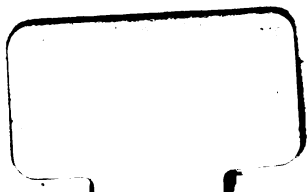


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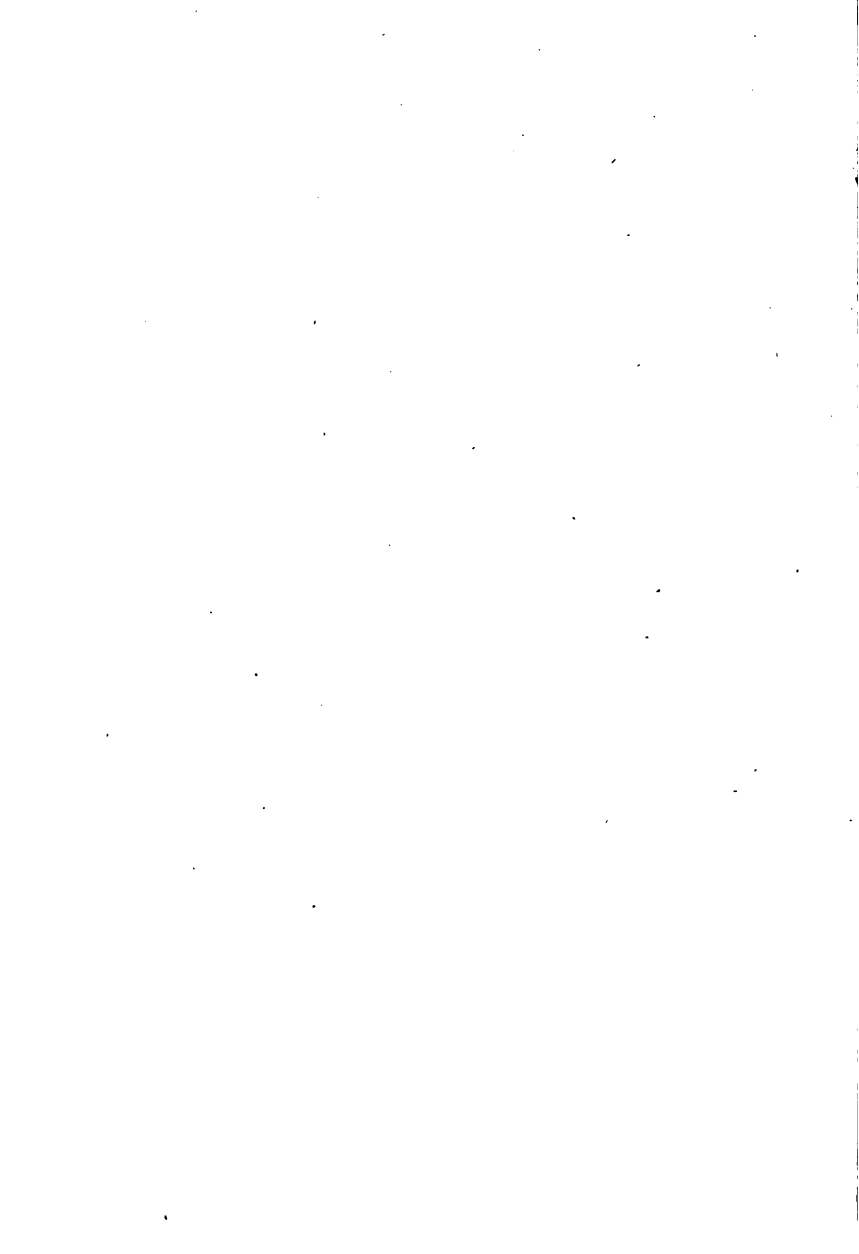
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THE  
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TO THE  
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES  
OF OXFORD.

*EIGHTH EDITION, REVISED TO AUGUST 1885.*

<sup>2</sup>  
Oxford

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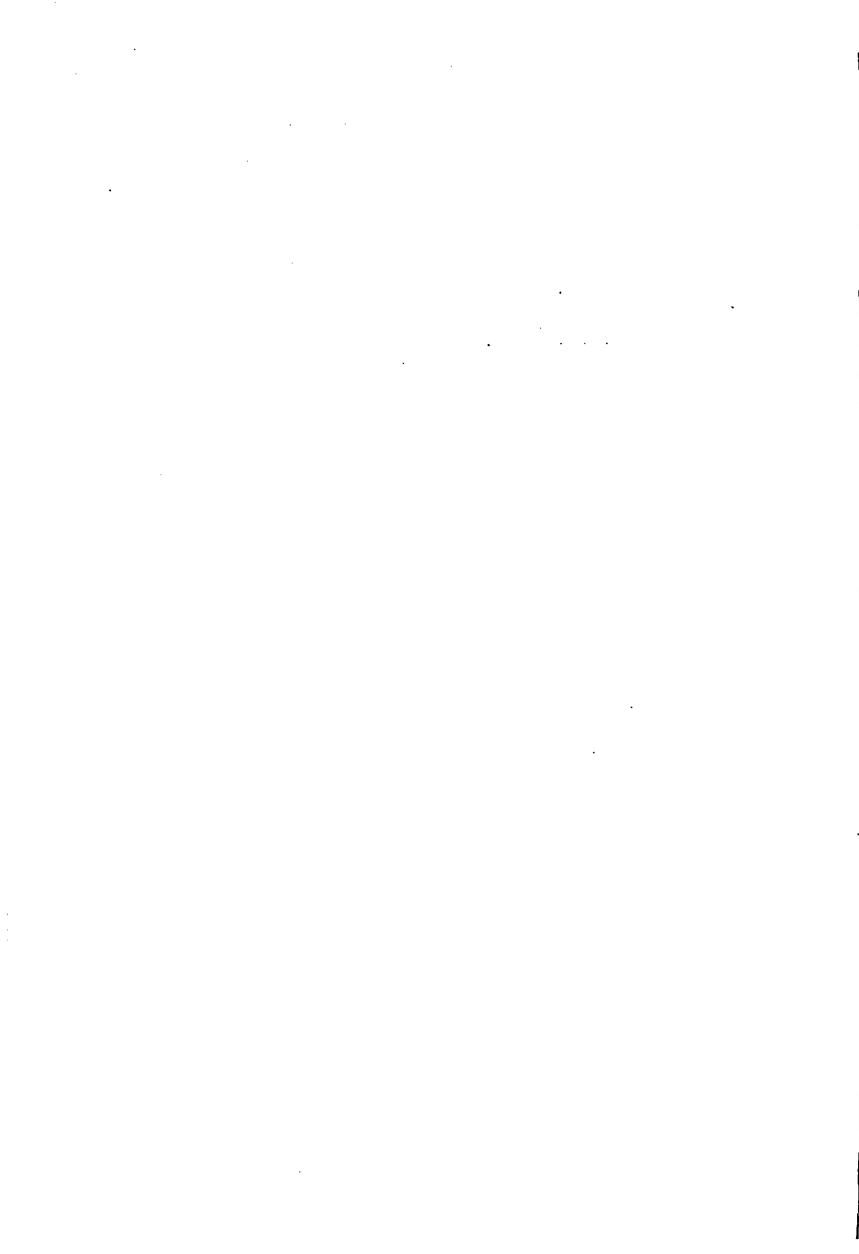
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## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

THIS Handbook was originally compiled from authentic sources, and has again been carefully revised, by an Editor appointed by the Delegates of the Press; but although the statements which it contains are believed to be correct, they are not official, and they are liable to alteration from time to time.





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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE University of Oxford is a body corporate, under the title of 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.' As such it has the power of holding property, of appointing its own officers, and of making regulations for its internal management. It has also other powers, or privileges, which are not incidental to its character as a corporation: the most important of these are that of exercising jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over its members, and that of returning representatives to Parliament. It exercises its powers by means of four bodies: (1) The Hebdomadal Council, which has the initiative in all matters of legislation, and which consists of eighteen elected members, together with the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors; (2) The House of Convocation, of which, subject to certain regulations as to the payment of fees and the retaining of their names on the Register, all persons are members who have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine; (3) The Congregation of the University, which consists of the Heads of Colleges, Professors, Examiners, and other official persons, and also of such members of the House of Convocation as reside within the limits of the University for not less than twenty weeks in each year; (4) The Ancient House of Congregation, which consists of all Masters of Arts and Doctors of Divinity, Civil Law, and Medicine, of less than two years' standing, together with all Heads of Colleges and Halls, and certain other official persons. The exact constitution and functions of these several bodies are defined in the University Statutes, and in the 'Oxford University Act' of 1854. The administration of the University

is chiefly in the hands of—(1) The Chancellor, who is almost invariably represented by his deputy, the Vice-Chancellor; (2) The Proctors, who are chosen every year by the Colleges and Halls according to a certain rotation; and (3) Various Committees, or 'Delegacies,' which are appointed from time to time by one or other of the legislative bodies mentioned above.

The functions of the University are mainly two: (1) That of teaching, which is discharged partly by means of Professors and other public lecturers, partly by means of Libraries, Museums, and other auxiliary institutions; (2) That of encouraging study and testing learning, which is discharged partly by the establishment of Scholarships and Prizes, partly by Examinations, partly by the conferring of certificates of attainment, or Degrees. It is open without respect of birth, age, or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its membership: and, subject only to necessary limitations of academical standing, any person who has been admitted as a member is eligible to compete for all its prizes and distinctions, save only that Degrees in Divinity are confined to members of the Church of England.

•

The *Colleges* are corporate institutions, within the University but distinct from it, which were founded and endowed for the purpose of assisting students during their residence at the University. In view of this purpose, buildings were erected in which the members of the College lived as a society together. The senior members, or Fellows, were engaged partly in study, partly in teaching: some of them were specially entrusted with the guardianship of the junior members, and as such were designated Tutors; others were occupied in the discharge of various functions connected with the endowment, the library, or the chapel. The junior members, or Scholars, were engaged in studying for their University Degrees: they shared with their seniors a common refectory, a common lodging, and a common chapel. The original purpose has been somewhat modified by subsequent legislation. The members of the Foundation no longer have the exclusive use of the College buildings: and the majority of persons on the

books of almost every College are 'Commoners' (Commensales), who are admitted upon payment to share in the educational and social advantages of the College, but who, strictly speaking, are not members of it at all.

The *Halls*, i.e. the Public Halls of the University, differ from the Colleges chiefly in being neither incorporated nor endowed. They have hitherto preserved their original character as institutions in which students live together under the charge of a Principal, who is responsible for both their discipline and their instruction. But by Statutes framed by the University of Oxford Commissioners, which became law in 1882, St. Alban Hall is now completely united to Merton College: New Inn Hall will be completely united to Balliol College and St. Mary Hall to Oriel College on the next vacancy in the office of Principal of each of those Halls: and St. Edmund Hall, the only one then remaining, will be partially united to Queen's College on the next vacancy in the office of Principal of that Hall.

For more than two centuries previous to 1855 no person could be a member of the University unless he were also a member of a College or Hall: but since that year the facilities of obtaining admission have been widely extended, and persons may now be admitted to share in all the privileges of the University in one of three other capacities.

1. Under a Statute passed, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, in 1854, any Master of Arts may, subject to certain conditions, obtain a licence to open his house as a Private Hall, in which he can receive students to whom he acts as Tutor. Of such Private Halls there are at present two (Charsley's Hall and Turrell's Hall).

2. Under a Statute passed in 1868, the regulation which required members of the University to be members of a College or Hall, Public or Private, was repealed. Any person may now become a member of the University without becoming a member of a College or Hall, provided that he satisfies certain disciplinary requirements. Such students are free, within certain limits, to



choose their own lodging, and to fix their own rate of living. In matters of discipline they are under the control of a board entitled the 'Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students.'

3. Under a Statute passed in 1871, New Foundations for the purpose of academical study and education may be admitted, under certain conditions, to enjoy the privileges, except as regards the academical status of their Head, which are possessed by the existing Colleges and Public Halls within the University. Of such New Foundations there is at present one (Keble College): it differs from the older Colleges chiefly in having as its governing body a Council composed of persons who are not necessarily members of the University or engaged in academical pursuits.

The opportunities of obtaining both teaching and pecuniary help are so numerous, and the courses of study recognised by the University in its Examinations are so various, that it is impossible to give any brief general statement of the Academical Curriculum. It may, however, be useful to mention here that a student of average ability can obtain the degree of B.A. in a period of about two years and eight months (see p. 121), and that he can do so, with economy, as a resident member of a College or Hall, at a cost not exceeding £300 (see p. 126). The following pages have been arranged so as to enable each student to gather for himself such information, both as to his entrance into and his conduct while resident at the University, as he may require for his own special needs.

# CHAPTER I.

## OF ADMISSION, RESIDENCE, AND DISCIPLINE:

### I. OF ADMISSION.

It has been already pointed out that there is a broad distinction between the University on the one hand, and the Colleges and Halls on the other. It has also been pointed out that the regulation which required every member of the University to be also a member of a College or Hall no longer exists. A student may thus be admitted as a member of the University in one of two capacities: (1) as a member of a College, or Hall, or New Foundation; (2) or as a Non-Collegiate student of the University.

In whatever capacity he is admitted he must previously have satisfied certain requirements.

#### § 1. Requirements of a College or Hall.

The ordinary requirements are of three kinds: (1) a candidate must obtain permission to have his name entered on the books of the College or Hall; (2) he must, with the exceptions specified below, pass a certain examination; (3) he must pay certain fees. Some of these requirements are relaxed, or are inapplicable, in the case of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India (see p. 223), of students of Affiliated Colleges (see p. 225), and of those who merely wish to obtain a degree in Music (see p. 125).

1. APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—The difficulty of satisfying the first of these requirements has been considerably lessened by the repeal of the statute which required every Undergraduate member of a College or Hall to reside, for three years at least, within its walls. The number of rooms available for Undergraduates being limited, the number of admissions was limited also: and a candidate had little chance of obtaining admission to one of the more distinguished or more popular Colleges, unless notice of his intention to become a

candidate for admission had been given several years previous to his actual residence. But although, in most cases, it is still desirable that such notice should be given as early as possible, yet a candidate who possesses the necessary literary qualifications has practically no difficulty in obtaining admission, even to a distinguished College, at short notice. He cannot, however, in that case be sure of obtaining rooms within the College walls, since the vacant rooms, the number of which is almost always fewer than that of successful candidates for admission, are usually offered to such candidates either in the order in which their names have been previously entered on the books, or in the order of merit at the examination.

As soon, therefore, as a student has determined to enter the University as a member of a College or Hall, he should apply to the Head of the College or Hall upon which his choice has fallen. Such an application should specify (1) the exact names and age of the candidate, (2) the date at which he wishes to begin residence, (3) the name and address of his parent or guardian. He will then, if he is accepted as a candidate, receive an intimation of the date at which he is expected to present himself for examination. He will find it to his advantage, if he be a candidate for Honours, to arrange to begin residence in Michaelmas Term.

If in the interval between the application for admission and the date of the examination any such change takes place in the plans of a candidate as involves the removal of his name from the List of Applicants, the Head of the College or Hall should be immediately informed of it.

At the following Colleges there are special regulations which either modify or supplement the above general regulations, viz.:—

At **University**, a certain number of vacancies are filled up by open competition at the Annual Scholarship Examination in Hilary Term: such candidates may enter their names up to the day of Examination. Other candidates must apply in the usual way to the Master, and should do so, if possible, not later than the Term preceding that in which they desire to come into residence.

At **Balliol**, a candidate for admission is required to signify to the Master, at the time of application, whether he wishes to reside within the College walls or in lodgings out of College: he must have attained his fifteenth birthday.

At **Merton**, the Warden will receive the names of all candidates for admission to the College which are sent to him with satisfactory testimonials. In case the number of those who reach the required standard exceeds the number of rooms vacant, rooms will be assigned in the order of merit in the Examination, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings until the next Term.

At **Queen's**, a candidate should signify to the Provost, at the time of application, whether he wishes to reside in or out of College.

At **New College**, application should be made to the Warden at the latest a fortnight before the beginning of the Examination. A proportion of the vacancies is always reserved for those who pass the best Examination, whether their names have been on the Warden's list before that date or not. For the remainder a preference is given to those who have applied first. No one is obliged to reside in College unless he desires it.

At **Lincoln**, candidates for admission must apply by letter to the Rector, giving names in full and date of birth, and stating the Term in which they wish to come into residence. Letters addressed to the Rector on the subject should have '*Admission*' inscribed on the envelope.

At **Corpus**, applications are received until the day of the Examination. In addition to the ordinary Matriculation Examination in June, a certain number of vacancies are filled up at the annual Scholarship Examination. All applications for admission should be addressed to The President, C.C.C., Oxford; and '*Matriculation*' should be written on the envelope.

At **Pembroke**, no name is received which already stands for acceptance at another College.

At **Keble**, names are received only for Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

At **Hertford**, candidates for admission must make application in writing to the Principal, and must in all cases produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and diligence. Rooms in College are assigned first to Scholars and Exhibitioners in the order of their election, and then to Commoners in the order in which their names have been received as candidates for admission.

At the **Halls**, previous notice, although always desirable, is seldom necessary.

**2. EXAMINATION.**—Candidates are ordinarily required to pass an examination conducted by the College authorities. The nature of this examination varies according as a College does or does not require its students to read for Honours: in all cases a candidate is required to satisfy the College that he is likely to pass '*Responsions*' (p. 129) within a reasonable period, but in some cases there is the further requirement that he must show special proficiency in one or other of the subjects which are

recognised in the Honour Schools of either the First or the Second Public Examination.

But since Responsions may now be passed before Matriculation (p. 128), and also since certain other Examinations which may be passed before Matriculation are accepted by the University as substitutes for Responsions (*viz.* the *Senior Local Examinations*, provided that a special certificate has been obtained, see p. 216, and the *Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examinations*, provided that a candidate has obtained a certificate in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, see p. 213), these examinations are now sometimes accepted by Colleges as substitutes, either total or partial, for their ordinary entrance examinations. The extent, however, to which they are so accepted varies so much at different Colleges that a student who proposes to claim exemption from the College examination on the ground of having passed an equivalent examination should previously communicate with the College.

The following are the regulations of the several Colleges and Halls in regard to their *ordinary* examination:—

At **University** the ordinary Examination is usually held in May and October for residence in October.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Some portion of a Greek and Latin author, not less than a play of *Æschylus* or *Sophocles*, or an equivalent amount of *Homer*, *Thucydides*, *Demosthenes*, or *Plato*, together with a book of *Virgil*, or an equivalent amount of *Horace*, *Livy*, or *Cicero*, or any other classical author that has formed part of their educational course. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Grammar and Parsing. (4) English Composition, with miscellaneous questions to test intelligence or information. (5) Unseen passages from the Greek and Latin Authors usually read in the highest Forms of Schools. (6) *Euclid* Books I, II, and *Algebra* as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (7) The whole of *Arithmetic*, as given in the school textbooks of *Colenso* or *Barnard Smith*.

Candidates, at least a week before the Examination, may name any other special subject, such as higher Mathematics, Ancient or Modern History, Physical Science, Political Economy, in which they wish to be examined: and deficiency in any one of the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be compensated for by proficiency in others, provided that a candidate gives evidence of being likely to pass Responsions within the first Term of residence. A Schools' Certificate with Honours exempts a Candidate from the College Examination.

A certain number of admissions are also made by open competition

at the Scholarship Examination. Candidates so admitted and passing their Responsions before October have precedence in College standing over all others.

At Balliol the Examination is usually held at the beginning of each Term on the Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the College meets, with a view to residence in the ensuing Term. Candidates are expected to be present at Nine o'clock A.M. Any candidate who applies to the Butler of the College a week beforehand can be lodged and boarded in College, during the period of the Examination, at a fixed charge of £1, including attendance.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek. (2) In Greek, a written translation from either Thucydides or Demosthenes, at the option of the candidate, and a *viva voce* translation from Homer. In Latin, a written translation from either Cicero or Livy, at the option of the candidate, and a *viva voce* translation from Virgil. No portions of any of these books are fixed beforehand. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Questions in Greek and Latin Grammar *viva voce*. (5) An English Essay. (6) Euclid, Books I, II; or the first part of Algebra. (7) Arithmetic, as far as Decimals, inclusive.

Candidates may also be examined, *if they please*, in other subjects, such as History, Composition in Modern Languages, and the more advanced parts of Mathematics. Proficiency in these will be accepted as compensation for some degree of failure in classical attainments, provided there be reason to suppose that the candidate will be able to pass the University Examinations.

The Examination is not competitive, but candidates are expected to attain such a standard as will enable them to read for Honours.

At Merton the Examination is held on the last Wednesday in November and May, and on the Thursday immediately preceding the day of beginning residence in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, at 9.30 A.M.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Greek and Latin Grammar. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, Books I, II; or Elementary Algebra. (5) *Viva voce* examination in portions of one Greek and one Latin author: the following are recommended—Euripides, Hecuba and Alcestis; Virgil, Æneid I-V.

At Exeter the Examination is held at least once in each Term.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Two Greek Plays by the same author: the Medea and Hecuba of Euripides, or the Œdipus Rex and Antigone of Sophocles, preferred. (2) Horace, three books of the Odes, and the Ars Poetica.—Leave can be obtained to substitute any other Greek and Latin books allowed in Responsions. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, Books I, II; or Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive. (5) Latin Prose Composition.

Weight will be given to any additional books or special subjects in which candidates may desire to be examined. The Examination is not competitive. Any one of the certificates which exempts the holder from Responsions is accepted in place of the Matriculation Examination. Testimonials of character are always required.

At **Oriel** the Examination is held at least once in each Term, usually in the Term previous to that of residence. The subjects are the same as those which are required by the University at Responsions, with the addition of translation papers from Greek and Latin authors which have not been prepared.

At **Queen's** the Examination (for residence in the following Term) is ordinarily held (1) on the day after Ash-Wednesday, (2) on the Thursday after Ascension Day, (3) on the second Thursday in November. Supplementary Examinations are held, when required, just before the beginning and at the end of each Term.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translations from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek Books:—the *Hecuba* and *Alcestis* of Euripides, Latin Books:—Four Books of *Cæsar*. Or some equivalent Latin and Greek Books. (4) Arithmetic; and *Euclid*, Books I, II, or *Algebra*, as far as Simple Equations inclusive.

Candidates who hold a Certificate which excuses them from Responsions are admitted without further Examination.

At **New College** the Examination is ordinarily held twice a year, in May and November: residence usually begins in the following Term, but those who wish to offer themselves for Responsions immediately may do so. The Examination is directed to ascertain that candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect (1) of passing all the necessary Examinations of the University; (2) of reading with profit to themselves for Honours in some one School.

The Examination consists partly of *necessary*, partly of *optional* subjects.

The *necessary* subjects are:—(1) Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek (except for those who can claim exemption, according to the Statutes of the University, from Divinity Examinations: see below, pp. 135, 149). (2) Easy Passages for translation from the Classical Authors usually read in schools: at the discretion of the Examiners. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Greek and Latin Books. (6) English Composition. (7) *Euclid*, Books I, II; or, for those who prefer it, *Algebra* as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (8) Arithmetic.

The *optional* subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Languages. (2) History. (3) Mathematics. (4) Natural Science.

Candidates offering *Mathematics* are requested to state how much they have read in that subject.

Candidates offering *Natural Science* are requested to select one or more of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Physiology.

Proficiency in any one of the optional subjects is accepted as compensation for defective knowledge of the necessary subjects, provided there be reason to believe that the candidate will be able to pass Responsions within the first two Terms of his residence.

At **Lincoln** the regular Matriculation Examinations are held at least four times a year, viz. on the first Friday in each Term for residence in that Term, and also early in June for residence in the Michaelmas

Term following. Due notice of the day will be given to the applicants for admission.

The Examination is in the following books and subjects:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Easy Passages of unprepared Translations. (3) A portion of some Greek author, e.g. two Greek Plays of the same author, or five consecutive books of Homer; and a portion of some Latin author, e.g. the Georgics, or five consecutive books of the *Æneid*, or Horace's Odes I–III inclusive, with the *Ars Poetica*. The Latin and Greek books selected must be such as may be offered for Responsions. (4) Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Euclid I, II; or Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. (6) Arithmetic.

The Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board or that of having passed the Examination in lieu of Responsions will be accepted instead of the Matriculation Examination.

At **Magdalen** the Examination is usually held at the end of each Term and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions: the portions of Classical authors which are *recommended* are the Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides, and Horace, Odes I–III, with the *Ars Poetica*.

At **Brasenose** the Examination is held at the beginning of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and in Whitsun week. The subjects are:—(1) St. Matthew's Gospel, with Rudiments of Religious Knowledge. (2) The Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides (but for one of these plays Homer, *Iliad* I, may be substituted). (3) Horace, Odes I–III with the *Ars Poetica*. (4) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar. (6) Arithmetic. (7) *Either* Euclid, Book I, or the First Part of Algebra.

At **Corpus** the ordinary Matriculation Examination is held twice a year: (1) early in June; (2) at the same time as the Scholarship Examination, which is duly advertised. The subjects are as follows:—(1) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (2) Translation into English of an unprepared passage of Greek or Latin. (3) Portions of two Greek authors and one Latin author, or two Latin authors and one Greek author, selected by the candidate from the list prescribed for Responsions (see p. 131). (4) Arithmetic. (5) An English Essay, or a paper of General Questions. (6) Euclid, Books I, II; or Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates who have passed Responsions or any equivalent examination are excused from examination in Elementary Mathematics.

Candidates who propose to read for Honours in Mathematics, Natural Science, or Modern History, will be examined in those subjects, and in so much only of the Classical subjects as is required for Responsions. Such Candidates will be excused from the classical part of the Examination, if they have obtained a certificate which excuses from Responsions either in the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination, or in the Oxford Local Examinations. Such Candidates are requested to give notice of the subject in which they wish to be examined, in writing, to the President, a month at least before the date of the Examination.



All Candidates are expected to show fair promise of obtaining Honours in the University Examinations.

Candidates who have passed the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination with a certificate which excuses from Responsions, and with distinction in one of the following subjects, viz. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French and German, (4) Mathematics, (5) Natural Philosophy, (6) Heat and Chemistry, (7) History, will be allowed to matriculate without further examination.

At **Christ Church** the Examination is held twice in the year:—(1) On the Thursday and Friday in October before the beginning of full Term, with a view to residence in the January following. (2) On the Thursday and Friday in the third week before the Commemoration, with a view to residence in the October following. Candidates must call on the Dean at 9.30 A.M. on the first of the two days, bringing testimonials of character for the previous two years from their Masters or Tutors.

The subjects of Examination are:—(1) Euripides: two of the following plays, *Hecuba*, *Alcestis*, *Medea*; or *Xenophon*, *Anabasis* I–IV. (2) *Cæsar de Bello Gallico* I–IV; or *Cicero de Amicitia*, and *de Senectute*; or *Virg. Æn.* I–V. (3) Latin Prose Composition. (4) Latin and Greek Grammar. (5) Arithmetic. (6) *Euclid*, Books I, II, or *Algebra* to Simple Equations inclusively; but the former is *strongly recommended*.

At **Trinity**, candidates for residence in October are usually examined in the May preceding; but Examinations are also held at the beginning of Term in October and January, when a few candidates are admitted to fill extra vacancies. The subjects are:—(1) Translation from English into Latin prose. (2) Translation of a passage of unprepared Greek into English. (3) Latin and Greek Grammar, or English Essay, or both. (4) Two plays of *Sophocles*, prepared. (5) Five books of the *Æneid*, prepared. (6) Arithmetic. (7) *Euclid*, Books I, II, or the first part of *Algebra*. For (4) and (5) equivalents may, by permission, be offered by candidates who are still at school at the time of the Examination.

Candidates may offer as extra subjects any of the following:—(1) Higher Mathematics, (2) Chemistry or Physics (one or more branches), (3) A period of Ancient or Modern History.

At **St. John's** the Examination is held at the beginning of every Term. The subjects are:—(1) Latin Prose composition. (2) Greek and Latin Grammar. (3) Arithmetic. (4) *Euclid*, Books I, II, or *Algebra*, as far as is required for Responsions. (5) Euripides, *Hecuba* and *Alcestis*. (6) *Virgil*, *Æneid*, I–V, or equivalents. (7) Translation into English of an easy passage of unprepared Latin.

Candidates who have passed the University Examination in lieu of Responsions, or have satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, are admitted without any further examination.

At **Jesus** the Examination includes (1) Latin Prose Composition, (2) Greek and Latin Grammar, (3) Arithmetic, (4) *Algebra* as far as is

required for Responsions, *or* Euclid, Books I, II. (5) A portion of some Greek and of some Latin author, e.g. Euripides, Hecuba and Medea, and Horace, Odes I-III, with the *Ars Poetica*, or equivalents.

At **Wadham** the Examination comprises (1) One Greek and one Latin Author, chosen by the Candidate, such as—Two plays of Sophocles *or* Euripides, *or* Five Books of Homer, *or* Four Books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*. The *Georgics* of Virgil, *or* Five Books of the *Æneid*, *or* Three Books of the Odes of Horace with one Book of either the Satires *or* the Epistles, *or* Four Books of Cæsar; *or* portions of other Classical Authors of *like* quantity. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Euclid, Books I, II, *or* Algebra as far as Simple Equations. (6) An easy passage of unprepared Latin, and one of Greek, may also be set.

Higher attainments in any special subject may, under certain circumstances, be allowed to compensate for some deficiency in the ordinary subjects of examination.

At **Pembroke**, the Examination is usually held two days before the beginning of the Term in which the candidate proposes to reside.

The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions.

At **Worcester** the Examination is held at the beginning and end of every Term. The subjects are:—(1) The Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides. (2) Cicero, *de Amicitia* and *de Senectute*. (3) Latin and Greek Grammar. Other books may, with the consent of the College, be substituted for those which are here mentioned. (4) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (5) Arithmetic. (6) Euclid, Books I, II, *or* Algebra to the end of Simple Equations. Candidates who hold certificates which exempt them from Responsions are exempted also from the College Examination.

At **Keele** the Examination is held in October for residence in October or January. The subjects are:—(1) Euripides, Hecuba and Medea, *or* Sophocles, Ajax and Electra. (2) Virgil, the *Georgics*, *or* Horace, Odes I-III with the *Ars Poetica*. (3) Euclid, Books I, II, *or* Algebra. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar. (6) Latin Prose. (7) Easy passages of Greek and Latin, not specially prepared beforehand. Candidates who have passed any Examination which grants exemption from Responsions are excused all these papers except (6) and (7).

Candidates to whom rooms have been promised receive them in the order in which their names are entered upon condition of coming up to the College standard in the Matriculation Examination; but, in exceptional cases, persons who have applied too late to receive a promise of rooms are allowed to offer themselves on the chance of being selected by the Warden to fill such extra vacancies as may fall in.

At **Hertford** the Examination is held on the Thursday before the meeting of the College each Term.

Candidates are examined (unless they have obtained any Certificate, or have passed any Examination which excuses them from Responsions)

in the following books and subjects, viz. (1) Euripides, *Hecuba* and *Alcestis*; (2) Virgil, *Georgics*; (3) Latin Prose Composition; (4) Latin and Greek Grammar; (5) Arithmetic; (6) Euclid, Books I, II. Other Greek and Latin Books may be substituted for those above mentioned, provided that the quantity in each case be not less than is required for Responsions.

At the Halls candidates are usually required to satisfy the Principal that they are likely to pass their University Examinations within a reasonable period of time, but it is not necessary to pass any Examination as a condition of admission.

**3. FEES.** The sums payable to a College or Hall on admission usually consist of (1) an admission-fee, (2) caution-money. Both these sums vary in amount at different Colleges; the latter is a deposit which is held by the College or Hall as a guarantee against possible loss, and is not required when, as at New College, Keble College, St. Mary Hall, and St. Edmund Hall, the battels are, or may be, paid either weekly, or in advance at the beginning of each Term: it is always returned when the name is removed from the College books, and sometimes at an earlier period. The sums payable under both the above-mentioned heads, and also the regulations as to the return of the caution-money, are specified on p. 231.

## § 2. Requirements of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students.

Persons who desire to be admitted to the University without becoming members of a College or Hall must apply to the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students through the Censor, who is bound to satisfy himself that the candidates are of good character, that (unless they are of mature age) they have the consent of their parents or guardians to their living in lodgings, and that they are likely to derive educational advantage from becoming matriculated members of the University.

The Censor and Tutors hold an examination of candidates for matriculation at the beginning of every Term.

The subjects of the ordinary examination are:—

- (1) Three Books of Homer, or One Greek Play, or an equivalent amount of some other Greek author.  
(Candidates are advised to offer either the *Hecuba*

or the *Alcestis* of Euripides; or Homer, *Odyssey* VI-VIII, as these are the most useful books.)

- (2) Three Books of Virgil's *Æneid*, or Three Books of the Odes of Horace, or an equivalent amount of some other Latin author.
- (3) Translation from English into Latin.
- (4) The elements of Greek and Latin Grammar.
- (5) Arithmetic, including Fractions, Decimals, and Proportion.
- (6) Euclid, Books I, II, or Algebra, the first four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations.

Each candidate must forward to the Censor, at the Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford, some time before the day appointed for the examination,

- (1) A testimonial of good conduct and character;
- (2) A certificate of his parents' or guardians' consent to his living in lodgings, or of his being of age.

Persons coming to the University as Non-Collegiate Students with the intention of taking a Degree, and not merely for the purpose of special study, are recommended to pass Responsions before entering; and if they have not done so, they will be required to pass that Examination within two Terms from their matriculation (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one Term), unless they obtain the special permission of the Delegacy for deferring the same.

Non-Collegiate Students must reside in the Term in which they matriculate, and must ordinarily continue to reside without break from their matriculation to the time when they pass the First Public Examination.

Persons coming to the University for the purpose of special study are required to show proficiency in their special study before they are admitted.

The fees payable by these Students at the time of their Matriculation are specified on p. 242.

### § 3. Matriculation.

When a student has satisfied either of these two sets of requirements, he is eligible to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor for formal enrolment on the Register (*Matricula*) of

the University. This enrolment, which must take place within a fortnight of his being entered on the books of a College or Hall or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, is called *Matriculation*. Until it has taken place, a student, although he may be a member of a College or Hall, is not a member of the University.

At the appointed time the persons to be matriculated are taken in their proper academical dress to the Vice-Chancellor. They write their names, in Latin, in a Register. They pay the requisite fees. They are then addressed in a short Latin formula by the Vice-Chancellor, and receive from him a certificate of Matriculation, together with a copy of the Statutes of the University. From this time they enjoy all the privileges of Undergraduate members of the University, and are at the same time amenable to University discipline.

The fees payable to the University on Matriculation are specified on p. 228.

#### § 4. Re-admission and Migration.

No person *in statu pupillari* (i. e. who has not taken the degree of M.A., B.C.L., B.M., or one of the superior degrees) whose name has been removed from the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, can be re-admitted to the same or any other College or Hall, or migrate to another College or Hall, or become a Non-Collegiate Student, except under the following conditions:—

1. If his name has been removed in any other way than that of expulsion, he must produce a certificate signed by the Proctors that notice has been received by them of his intention to apply for leave to be re-admitted, or to migrate, together with a written permission and written testimonial of good character from the College or Hall to which he belongs, or last belonged, or from the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students. In case of such permission or testimonial being refused, the Chancellor of the University may, if he think fit, grant his consent in writing for such re-admission or migration.

2. If he has been absent from the University for at least one year, the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph is dispensed with.

3. If he has been expelled by the authorities of a College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, he cannot be re-admitted unless the Chancellor of the University has heard the case, and given his consent in writing for his re-admission.

## II. OF RESIDENCE.

No member of the University is eligible for any degree in ordinary course (except a degree in Music) until he has resided, under certain conditions, within the limits of the University.

These conditions affect (1) the time, (2) the place of residence.

### § 1. Of the Time of Residence.

The academical year is divided into four Terms: Hilary (or Lent) Term, which begins on January 14 and ends on the day before Palm-Sunday; Easter Term, which begins on the Wednesday in Easter-week and ends on the Friday before Whitsunday; Trinity (or Act) Term, which begins on the Saturday before Whitsunday and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July; and Michaelmas Term, which begins on October 10 and ends on December 17. All residence, to be recognised as such, must take place within the limits of these Terms: but it is so far from being necessary to reside during the whole of these Terms, that, whereas they occupy on the average about thirty-four weeks, the requirements of the University may be satisfied by a residence of eighteen weeks in the year; that is to say, it is sufficient for an Undergraduate to reside for forty-two days (not necessarily consecutive days) in the course of Hilary Term, or for the same length of time in the course of Michaelmas Term, and for twenty-one days in the course of Easter Term, or for the same length of time in the course of Trinity Term. In the case of Hilary and Michaelmas Terms these days of residence must fall wholly within the Term for which residence is counted; a deficiency of even one day out of the forty-two cannot be compensated for by any amount of residence in another Term. But since Easter and Trinity Terms have been made continuous, a residence of forty-eight days in the two Terms conjointly, in whatever way those days are distributed between the two Terms, is accepted as equivalent to a residence of twenty-one days in each Term separately.

Terms of residence need not be consecutive; they may, as far as the University is concerned, be distributed over any number of years. Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of Terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students of limited means can afford to reside for one or two Terms only in the course of a year. As the same total number of Terms of residence is required from all alike, this latter course postpones the obtaining of a degree: but it should be borne in mind as a possible alternative by those who, for whatever reason, find continuous residence impossible.

*Note.*—It is necessary to draw a distinction between Terms of *Residence* and Terms of *Standing*. The latter are those Terms during which a member of the University, whether resident or not, has kept his name on the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, and has paid his terminal fees. The former are those Terms in which, in addition to this, he has resided in the manner and for the length of time mentioned above. In the public Examinations of the University, Terms of Standing, for the degree of B.A., Terms of Residence, are alone taken into account.

These general regulations of the University are supplemented by the regulations of the several Colleges and Halls, and of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students. As a rule, Undergraduates are required to begin their residence in each Term on a particular day, and to reside for two or three weeks longer than would satisfy the bare requirements of the University. They cannot come or go altogether as they please; and although permission either to begin or to cease residence at other than the appointed time is never refused in cases of urgency, yet such permission has to be obtained beforehand from the proper authorities. The day on which the Undergraduate members of each Society are expected to come into residence is usually notified in the *University Gazette*.

As a rule, residence in vacations is discouraged, and sometimes prohibited: but in the Easter Vacation, and during the last four or five weeks of the Long Vacation, permission to reside is not unfrequently given to those who intend to become candidates for one of the ensuing University Examinations. At Balliol, if a sufficient number desire to do so, Undergraduates are allowed to reside, and arrangements are made for their residence, during

six weeks of the Long Vacation. Residence without permission, whether in College or in lodgings, is a punishable offence.

## § 2. Of the Place of Residence.

### 1. REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

An Undergraduate must reside not only within the limits of the University, but also in one of the recognised places of residence; that is to say, he must reside either—

- (1) Within the gates of a College or Hall (public or private), or of one of their annexed buildings: or
- (2) In lodgings which have been licensed by, and are under the supervision of, the Delegates of Lodging-houses, and which must be situated within a mile and a half of Carfax: or
- (3) Under special circumstances, at the discretion of the Delegates, in a house not licensed as a lodging-house but situated within the forementioned limit.

For residence in a College or Hall no other consent is necessary than that of the authorities of the College or Hall, but in the two other cases, an Undergraduate, of whatever standing, must obtain the permission of the Delegates of Lodging-houses. If he takes up his residence, even in licensed lodgings, without such permission, he forfeits the privileges of the University for the time during which such residence continues; and if he persists in such residence after having been cautioned by the Delegates, he is rusticated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The necessary permission is given under the following conditions:—

(1) Undergraduates, whether they are or are not attached to a College or Hall, must have the consent of their parents or guardians, unless (*a*) they are twenty-one years of age, (*b*) or have resided twelve Terms within the University; in either of which cases such consent is dispensed with.

(2) Undergraduates who are members of a College or Hall must have the consent of their College or Hall.

The consent both of the parents or guardians, and of the College or Hall, must be signified to the Delegates by the Head



of the College or Hall, and must be accompanied by a certificate of good character.

Practically, an Undergraduate has but little difficulty in the matter. A licence to keep lodgings is never refused to any respectable person; nor is a licence to reside in lodgings ever refused by the Delegates to a student of good character. A student of mature age can usually obtain permission to reside where he pleases; and a like permission may be granted by the Delegates, under special circumstances, to students who are not of mature age; e.g. they may obtain permission to reside with their parents or their tutor.

A list of licensed lodgings, with the prices of the several sets of rooms annexed, is printed every year, and may be seen at the office of the Delegates of Lodging-houses. The prices vary from 7*s.* to 65*s.* per week. In order, as far as possible, to prevent misunderstanding, a form of agreement between lodging-house keepers and their tenants has been sanctioned by the University, and must be signed by both parties when lodgings are taken.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF COLLEGES AND HALLS.

A Non-Collegiate Student has to satisfy no other requirements in respect of the place of his residence than those which have been mentioned above; but a member of a College or Hall must also satisfy the requirements of his College or Hall. Most Colleges and Halls prefer that their Undergraduates should complete their necessary residence within the College walls, but some Colleges give an absolute option in the matter, and all, except Keble, allow residence outside the College walls under special circumstances. After the completion of twelve, and in some cases of eight, Terms' residence within the College walls, Undergraduates are usually required to remove into lodgings, except in the case of Scholars upon the foundation, who have usually the option of retaining their rooms in College. Those who reside outside the walls of their College or Hall are subject to various rules, of which the most important are subjoined.

At University, special permission must be obtained for residence in lodgings before the completion of twelve Terms' residence.

At **Balliol**, Undergraduates may choose before admission, subject to the necessary limitation of the number of vacant rooms in College, to reside either in College or in lodgings. Those who reside in lodgings may either battel in College, or be wholly independent of the College in respect of their meals. In the latter case they may still, at their option, on giving notice to the manciple, dine in the College hall.

At **Merton**, Commoners reside in College for eight Terms at least.

At **Exeter**, Undergraduates, at the request of their parents or guardians, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. As a rule, all Undergraduates are required to go into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Oriel**, Undergraduates, other than Scholars, as a rule, go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in College.

At **Queen's**, Undergraduates may, with the consent, if they are under age, of their parents or guardians, obtain the leave of the College to reside in lodgings during their whole course. In ordinary cases, however, the College discourages parents and guardians from exposing young men at the outset of their University course to the additional risks involved in residence in lodgings. As a rule, Scholars and Exhibitioners may be required to go out of College after twelve Terms', Commoners after eight Terms', residence. Residents, whether in or out of College, are allowed complete freedom in regulating their own expenses with reference to their meals.

At **New College**, Commoners, whose parents or guardians desire it, are admitted to reside in lodgings during their whole term of residence. They are under no obligation to battel in College, but are allowed to do so, either partially or entirely, at the discretion of the College.

At **Lincoln**, the general rule is that Undergraduates reside in College for twelve Terms. The regulations as to dining in Hall apply equally to Undergraduates residing in College or in lodgings.

At **Magdalen**, both Commoners and Foundationers can obtain leave to reside in lodgings at any part of their course. Foundationers are usually allowed to occupy rooms in College until they have taken the degree of B.A. Commoners go out of College after eight Terms' residence.

At **Brasenose**, Scholars are required to reside in College for twelve Terms, and Commoners for at least eight Terms.

At **Corpus**, Commoners may be admitted either (1) to reside in College for a period varying from eight to twelve Terms from matriculation; or (2) to reside in lodgings but dine in the College hall and have other meals brought from the College.

At **Christ Church**, Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are allowed to reside out of College only in special cases. All Undergraduates in residence are required to battel in College.

At **Trinity**, a limited number of Undergraduates are allowed to reside in lodgings.

At **St. John's**, Undergraduates, whose parents or guardians desire it, may occasionally obtain leave to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Undergraduates are required to go into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Jesus**, all Undergraduates, except Scholars, usually go out of College after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Wadham**, Undergraduates may, under special circumstances, obtain permission to reside in lodgings during their whole course.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates are allowed, under special circumstances, to reside out of College, on condition of their attending the College Lectures, and, unless specially exempted, of their battelling in College and attending the College Chapel.

At **Worcester**, Undergraduates, under special circumstances, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Commoners, but not Scholars, go out of College, unless they obtain special permission to remain in, after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Kemble**, no Undergraduates reside in lodgings.

At **Hertford**, no Undergraduates of under twelve Terms' standing, for whom there is room in College, are allowed to reside in lodgings, unless at the express request of their parents or guardians for special reasons to be approved by the College. But Commoners for whom rooms cannot be provided in College are allowed, with the consent of their parents or guardians, to begin their residence in lodgings, and are entitled to the first choice of rooms subsequently vacated in College.

At **St. Mary Hall**, Undergraduates may reside either in Hall or in lodgings, and may battel either wholly or partially in Hall. All Undergraduates are liable to be required to go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in Hall.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are allowed to reside in lodgings only under special circumstances. Those who do so are not required to battel in Hall, but may do so to whatever extent they think proper.

### III. OF DISCIPLINE.

#### § 1. University Discipline.

The nature of the discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied both with the increase in the average age of graduation and with the variations in the general habits of society. When the University took the place which is filled at present by the Public Schools, the Statute-book contained an elaborate series of minute prohibitory enactments, which had become practically obsolete long before they were

formally repealed, and of which but few traces now remain. At present the discipline, if not more lax, is at least compatible with a greater degree of freedom on the part of a student. The rules which are in force are neither numerous nor irksome. They concern chiefly (1) the wearing of the prescribed academical dress, (2) the non-frequenting of certain places, (3) the abstinence from certain practices, which are regarded as incompatible with the habits of a student.

1. Junior members of the University are required by the Statutes to wear a prescribed academical dress '*quoties in publicum prodeunt.*' This regulation has gradually been narrowed in practice, but the cap and gown are still required to be worn (1) before 1 P.M., and after sunset; (2) always within the precincts of the Schools, whether a student is or is not under examination; (3) at University Sermons; (4) in calling officially upon any officer of the University.

2. They are required to abstain from frequenting hotels or taverns, except for reasons to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors.

3. They are not allowed to keep a horse or to drive a vehicle of any kind except with the consent both of their College or Hall, and of the Proctors; nor to smoke in the streets; nor to engage in any games of chance; nor to take part in, or subscribe money for, horse-races or shooting-matches.

The punishments which are inflicted for a breach of any of these rules consist of (1) pecuniary fines, the amount of which is in some cases specified in the Statutes, but is more usually left to the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor or the Proctors; (2) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (3) expulsion from the University.

## § 2. The Chancellor's Court.

By virtue of an ancient privilege, the existence of which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest Courts of Law, the University can claim exclusive jurisdiction in all matters, whether civil or criminal, to which its resident members are parties.

Offences of the gravest class fall under the cognisance of the High Steward or his deputy, but in practice the privilege of the High Steward has been seldom claimed, and all criminal

charges, in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who is by Royal Charter a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and are either dealt with summarily or remitted by him to the ordinary Courts of Law for trial, as circumstances may require. All cases of debt and other civil actions fall under the cognisance of the Chancellor's Court, which is held in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House every Friday during Term, and in which, for the better administration of justice, the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, is usually represented by a legal assessor, who must be a Bachelor or Doctor of Civil Law. The procedure of this Court is assimilated to that of the County Courts, and the parties to a suit are usually represented by their 'Proctors,' that is, by certain Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law or Attorneys or Barristers-at-law, who have been admitted to practise in the Court. The Court has the power not only of imposing Academic penalties, such as rustication and expulsion, but also of distraint and imprisonment.

### § 3. College Discipline.

To some extent the discipline of a College or Hall covers the same ground as that of the University; but it differs from it inasmuch as from the nature of the case it is more domestic in its character, allowing in some respects of closer restraint, and in others of greater elasticity. Every College and Hall has its own special code, and its own special mode of administering it; but there are certain general regulations which, with slight varieties of detail, are common to almost all Colleges and Halls, and which can therefore be stated here.

(1) All Undergraduates are required to begin their residence in each Term on a certain day, to reside during the prescribed length of time (usually eight weeks), and not to leave Oxford without having obtained leave from the Head or Vicegerent of their College or Hall.

(2) They are required, unless specially exempted, to attend certain lectures. The number of lectures thus required varies so much that no general rule can be laid down, but when once

an Undergraduate has been requested to attend a particular course he must, under pain of censure, either attend, or send a valid excuse to the Lecturer.

(3) They are usually expected, but not compelled, to attend the chapel of the College or Hall at least once a day, a certain proportion of such attendances being at morning chapel; but in some Colleges presence at Roll-call a specified number of mornings is accepted as an alternative. At the Halls the rules as to attendance at chapels are prescribed by the *Statuta Aularia* of the University; they are to the effect that in every Hall prayers out of the Book of Common Prayer must be read every day, and that all members of the Hall must attend. But in both Colleges and Halls those who are not members of the Church of England are in all cases exempted.

(4) The gates of Colleges and Halls are usually closed at 9.10 P.M. (at Christ Church 9.15 P.M., at Keble College 9 P.M., at St. Mary Hall 10 P.M.): after that hour no one is allowed, without special permission, to leave his College or Hall, and a small fine is imposed upon those who come in. Lodging-house keepers are required to close their doors at 10 P.M., and to keep a list of all who go out or come into their houses after that hour. No Undergraduate is allowed to remain out of either College or lodgings after midnight without the special permission of the Head of his College or Hall: and any Undergraduate who without leave passes a night away from his College or his lodgings, renders himself liable to a severe penalty.

(5) Undergraduates are not allowed to enter their names for University Examinations without the consent of their Tutor: they are usually required to pass such Examinations within certain prescribed limits of time; and they are usually also required to pass certain examinations in the College or Hall itself.

At University, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms. All Undergraduate members of the College are required to read for Honours in some one Final School, and, unless specially permitted to do otherwise, for Honours in either Classics or Mathematics at Moderations.

At Balliol, all Undergraduates are required to read for Honours in some Final School, and all University Examinations must be passed, unless special permission be given to do otherwise, at the earliest

opportunity. There is a College examination at the end of each Term, at which every Undergraduate member of the College is expected to bring up a portion of his work for Moderations or one of the Final Schools, as the case may be. At each of such examinations he is also liable to be examined in the work of previous examinations.

At **Merton**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms of standing, Pass Moderations within the first eight Terms. There is an annual College examination, at which an Exhibition for Commoners and prizes are awarded.

At **Exeter**, Responsions must be passed within the first year of residence, Pass Moderations in the fourth Term after passing Responsions, and in no case later than the eighth Term of standing; and all Examinations for the B.A. (Pass) degree by the end of the sixteenth Term. A College examination is held at the end of each Term, the result of which is shown by a class-list. All who are placed in the first class receive a prize of books.

At **Oriel**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms of standing, Pass Moderations within the first eight Terms. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Queen's**, Responsions must be passed by the end of the fourth, and Pass Moderations by the end of the tenth Term. (1) There are periodical College examinations. (2) All Classical Scholars and Exhibitioners of the College who have not passed Moderations are required twice a year to pass an examination in portions of their Moderations work; the Tutors offer a prize of books to the person who passes the best examination; any member of the College who has not passed Moderations is allowed to compete. (3) Prizes are offered annually for Greek or Latin, and for English, composition. (4) A present of books of the value of £5 is given to every member of the College who obtains a first class in Moderations, and of the value of £10 to one who obtains a first class in the Final Examination for B.A. or in the Examination for B.C.L. A book or present of books is given to one who obtains a University Scholarship.

At **New College**, all University Examinations must, as a rule, be passed at the earliest opportunity, and every Undergraduate must read for Honours in some one School.

At **Magdalen**, all University Examinations must, as a rule, be passed at the earliest opportunity. There is a terminal College examination. Prizes are offered annually for Greek and Latin Composition, Modern History, and Natural Science.

At **Brasenose**, Responsions must be passed within the first year, Moderations before the end of the eighth Term, and all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. before the end of the sixteenth Term.

At **Corpus**, all University Examinations must be passed, unless special leave be given to the contrary, as early as possible. All members of the College are expected to read for Honours in some one of the Final Schools. There is a College Examination at the end of Hilary Term,

at which every Undergraduate member of the College is examined in a portion of his work for the First or Second Public Examination, as the case may be. A certain number of Exhibitions, of the value of £40 per annum, for two years, are awarded on the results of this Examination.

At **Christ Church**, Responsions must be passed by the end of the first Term of residence, Moderations by the end of the sixth Term from the beginning of residence, and all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. by the end of the fourteenth Term of standing, except in the case of Candidates for Honours.

At **Trinity**, it is expected that Undergraduates should offer themselves for all University Pass Examinations at the earliest opportunity. There is a terminal College examination.

At **St. John's**, Responsions must be passed by the end of the second Term, Moderations by the end of the ninth. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Jesus**, Responsions must as a rule be passed within the first year, Moderations within the second year. All Scholars and Exhibitioners are expected to read for Honours in at least one School. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Wadham**, an Undergraduate who fails to pass any Examination within the time judged reasonable in his case by the Warden and Tutors is required to remove his name from the College books.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates are required to pass Responsions not later than their sixth Term, and to pass Moderations not later than their twelfth Term. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Worcester**, Responsions must be passed before the end of the first year; and if an Undergraduate fails to pass Moderations on his third opportunity he must discontinue residence; if he fails on the second opportunity subsequent he must remove his name from the College books. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Keele**, Responsions must, under ordinary circumstances, be passed by the end of the second Term, Moderations by the end of the sixth, and the Final Schools by the end of the fourteenth. Those who read for Honours in any School are, in regard to that School, exempt from this rule; but all Undergraduates are required to pass in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by the end of their fourteenth Term, and the College does not retain on its books the names of those who fail twice in the same division of the Final Schools. Undergraduates are examined by the College before their University Examinations: and there are Exhibitions or prizes of books awarded in connection with the College Examinations in Honour subjects.

At **Hertford** there is a terminal College examination, and also a preliminary examination before each of the University Examinations.

At **St. Mary Hall** there is a terminal Hall examination, and also a preliminary examination before each of the University Examinations.



**§ 4. Disciplinary Regulations, &c. of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students.**

1. The usual residence of students is not less than eight weeks in each of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and eight in the Easter and Trinity Terms taken together; this residence must be within full Term. If any student desires to reside a shorter period in any Term; or to keep any part of his residence before or after full Term; or to be entirely non-resident for a Term; or to reside during any vacation; he must previously obtain the permission of the Delegates.

2. Each student, as soon as possible after his arrival in Oxford in each Term, is required to call on the Censor at his office (between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon) to report himself, and to be directed by his Tutor as to his studies. He is also required on that occasion to enter his address (in Oxford and at home) in a book kept for the purpose.

3. The students must also call at the end of each Term in order to obtain leave to go down.

4. No student is allowed to leave Oxford for the day without the consent of the Censor or his Tutor.

5. No student is to engage lodgings without the sanction of the Delegates.

6. Any student who desires to reside and keep Terms in an unlicensed house must obtain leave to do so by applying to the Lodging-house Delegacy through the Censor.

7. Any student who is out of his lodgings after 10 P.M. is reported to the Delegates by the lodging-house keepers. As a general rule, the students are expected to be in their lodgings by 11 P.M.: if out after midnight, without the permission of the Censor, they will incur a fine of Ten Shillings. No student is allowed to leave his lodgings after 10 P.M. or before 6 A.M., unless he has previously obtained permission from the Censor.

8. Any student who wishes to offer himself for any University Examination must apply to the Censor for the necessary Form, and must not give in his name to the Proctor without the Censor's approval: nor may he withdraw his name from the Proctor's list without first consulting the Censor.

9. Every student must enter his name for Responsions before

the end of his second Term, and must pass Responsions by the end of his first year of standing. Every student, unless he be a Candidate for Honours in Moderations, must enter his name for Moderations within a year after passing Responsions, and must in any case pass Moderations within eighteen months after passing Responsions.

Every student is required to pass all the examinations for the degree of B.A. within five years from Matriculation.

Those who fail to comply with these requirements cannot keep their names on the books without special leave from the Delegates.

10. At the beginning of Term, the dues (see p. 242) must be paid through the Clerk to the Delegacy; the dues for the Michaelmas quarter must be paid before the end of the Trinity Term preceding. Every student, who resides in a licensed house, has also to pay through the Delegacy a terminal fee of 3*s.* 6*d.* to the University for the sanitary inspection, &c. provided under the Lodging-house Delegacy.

11. Each student on his Matriculation is placed under the care of one of the Tutors, to whose instruction and advice he is bound to attend.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF TEACHING, AND INSTITUTIONS IN AID OF TEACHING.

#### I. OF TEACHING.

Three kinds of teaching are open to students:—(1) the teaching of Professors and other Public Lecturers, (2) the teaching of College Tutors and Lecturers, (3) the teaching of private members of the University. Each of these kinds of teaching, in most branches of academical study, helps and supplements the others.

##### § 1. Of Professors and Public Lecturers.

Until comparatively recent times the operations of the University as a teaching body were confined within rather narrow limits. The Professors were few in number, their teaching usually consisted of a series of set discourses, and they seldom came into any close personal contact with their pupils. But within the last thirty years not only has a considerable number of new Professorships been founded, but the system of professorial teaching has been largely altered. Almost the whole field of academical study is now covered by public lectures, and the set discourses of former times have been to a great extent either superseded or supplemented by informal teaching, closely adapted to the wants of individual students.

The subjects of these lectures, which of course vary more or less from Term to Term, are announced in the *University Gazette*. Those who wish to attend them are usually required to signify their wish to the Professor beforehand; in many cases a small fee is charged for the first two courses; in some cases the consent of the College authorities is required; and in some cases also a student is not allowed to attend until he has attained a certain academical standing. Each of these conditions is mentioned in the Professor's terminal announcement.

The following list of Professors and Lecturers shows the help which a student may derive from the public teaching of the University in reading for the Examinations for Honours in Arts.

### I. RESPONSIONS.

The work which is necessary for this Examination being rather preliminary to, than a part of, the proper work of the University, receives no direct help from the lectures of Professors.

### II. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

#### (1) *Classical School.*

Regius Professor of Greek.

Corpus Professor of Latin.

*Professor of Comparative Philology* (at present represented by the Deputy-Professor).

Wykeham Professor of Logic.

Lincoln Professor of Classical Archæology and Art.

Reader in Greek.

Reader in Latin.

#### (2) *Mathematical School.*

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

### III. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

#### (1) *Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.*

##### (a) *Philosophy.*

Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.

Wykeham Professor of Logic.

##### (β) *Ancient History.*

Camden Professor of Ancient History.

Reader in Ancient History.

##### (γ) *Greek and Latin Languages: and Comparative Philology.*

Regius Professor of Greek.

Corpus Professor of Latin.

Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

*Professor of Comparative Philology* (at present represented by the Deputy-Professor).

Lincoln Professor of Classical Archæology and Art.  
Reader in Greek.  
Reader in Latin.

(2) *Honour School of Mathematics.*

Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy.  
Savilian Professor of Geometry.  
Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

(3) *Honour School of Natural Science.*

Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy (assisted by Demonstrators).  
Hope Professor of Zoology.  
Sherardian Professor of Botany.  
Waynflete Professor of Chemistry (assisted by the Aldrichian Demonstrator in Chemistry and by Lecturers).  
Professor of Geology.  
Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy.  
Professor of Experimental Philosophy (assisted by a Demonstrator).  
Waynflete Professor of Physiology.  
Sibthorpe Professor of Rural Economy.  
Reader in Anthropology.  
Lecturer in Human Anatomy.

(4) *Honour School of Jurisprudence.*

Regius Professor of Civil Law.  
Vinerian Professor of English Law.  
Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence.  
Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy.  
Reader in Indian Law.  
Reader in Roman Law.  
Reader in English Law.

(5) *Honour School of Modern History.*

Regius Professor of Modern History.  
Chichele Professor of Modern History.  
Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy.  
Professor of Political Economy.  
Reader in Indian History.  
Reader in Foreign History.

**(6) Honour School of Theology.**

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Ireland Professor of Exegesis.

Oriell Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture.

Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint.

Reader in Rabbinical Hebrew.

Reader in Ecclesiastical History.

The Professors and Teachers who lecture on subjects which are less directly recognised in the Examinations for Honours in the Faculty of Arts, although some of them are rewarded by scholarships or prizes, are the following :—

**(1) Fine Arts.**

Professor of Poetry.

Slade Professor of Fine Art (assisted by the Master of Drawing in the Ruskin Drawing School).

**(2) Languages and Literature.****(a) European :—**

Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

Professor of Celtic.

Merton Professor of English Language and Literature.

Taylorian Teacher of French.

" " German.

" " Italian.

Lecturer in Icelandic Literature and Antiquities.

**(b) Oriental :—**

Laudian Professor of Arabic.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Professor of Chinese.

Teacher of Hindustani.

Teacher of Persian.

Teacher of Telugu and Tamil.

The Professors and Teachers in the other Faculties are as follows :—

(1) *Faculty of Theology.*

The Professors mentioned above under the head of the Honour School of Theology.

The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology.

(2) *Faculty of Law.*

The Professors mentioned above under the head of the Honour School of Jurisprudence.

(3) *Faculty of Medicine.*

Regius Professor of Medicine.

Lichfield Clinical Lecturer in Medicine.

Lichfield Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

(4) *Faculty of Music.*

Professor of Music.

## § 2. Of College Tutors and Lecturers.

Side by side with the extension of the public teaching of the University there has been an extension of the teaching of Colleges and Halls. Some years ago this teaching was chiefly confined to catechetical morning lectures, supplemented by weekly written exercises; and there was an attempt on the part of each College or Hall to provide within its own walls all the instruction that its members required. Within recent years, however, this system has been largely modified. On the one hand, there has grown up a much greater freedom of intercourse between Tutors and students. Teaching is neither so limited nor so formal as it used to be. The special needs of individual students are regarded, and a student of ability commonly receives from his Tutor all the private help which it is possible for him to give. On the other hand, the principle of division of labour has been applied to a much greater extent than formerly. Several groups of Colleges have combined together for purposes of instruction in such a way that each lecturer, instead of having to lecture upon a number of heterogeneous subjects, is able to appropriate to himself some one or more special branches. The advantage of this system to the student is partly that a much wider range of subjects can be covered, and partly that he is able to gather the best thoughts of several minds.

The ordinary lectures of Colleges and Halls are of course chiefly intended for their members: the subjects of lecture are not published, but are announced by a written notice on the buttery-board: the fees, which are included in the terminal 'battels,' vary from £15 to £25 per annum, irrespective of the number of lectures which an Undergraduate attends. This charge for tuition sometimes ceases after the twelfth Term of residence, and sometimes continues to be paid until all the Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A. have been passed. (See p. 233.)

Some Colleges and Halls admit to their lectures students who are not members of their own body. This is especially the case with the Readers on the foundation of Dr. Lee at Christ Church, to whose lectures all members of the University are admitted on payment of a fee of £1.

The combined lectures of Colleges and Halls are usually announced by printed schedules circulated in the University, some of which are printed in the *University Gazette*. The combinations which at present exist are:—

(1) Between University, Balliol, Exeter, New, Magdalen, Corpus, St. John's, Trinity, and Worcester Colleges in respect of lectures for the First Public Examination; and between the same, omitting St. John's, for the School of Literæ Humaniores.

(2) Between Merton, Oriel, Queen's, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, and Pembroke Colleges, and St. Edmund Hall, in respect of certain lectures in the School of Literæ Humaniores.

(3) Between University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Queen's, New, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, St. John's, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford Colleges in respect of lectures in Mathematics: these lectures are free also to members of St. Edmund Hall and to Non-Collegiate Students.

(4) Between Balliol, Exeter, and Trinity Colleges in respect of lectures in Natural Science.

(5) Between Balliol, Exeter, New, Magdalen, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, and Keble Colleges in respect of certain lectures in Natural Science.

(6) Between Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus,



Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, Keble, and Hertford Colleges in respect of certain lectures for the School of Theology: these lectures are free also to members of St. Edmund Hall and to Non-Collegiate Students.

(7) Between Oriel and Lincoln Colleges, also between Queen's College and St. Edmund Hall, in respect of all subjects of University Examination.

Any member of the Colleges which have entered into these several combinations is free to attend any lectures which are given by the lecturers who have entered into the combination. Other members of the University, whether they are or are not attached to a College or Hall, are also usually admitted to these lectures on the application of their Tutors, and on payment of a fee which varies from £1 to £3 3s.

### § 3. Of Private Tuition.

Before the recent extension of Professorial and College teaching most candidates for University Honours were practically compelled to avail themselves of private help. This help was given, partly by College Tutors during the hours which were not employed in College lectures, partly by other resident Graduates. Many of the most distinguished members of the University were thus employed, and much of the best teaching was only thus to be obtained. But although there are still some cases in which a candidate for Honours may find it advisable to supplement in this way the help which he can derive from public sources, private tuition is no longer practically indispensable to the attainment of high distinction.

For students of another class private tuition prevails to an even greater extent than formerly. Nearly all the instruction which is given by College Tutors to candidates for ordinary degrees is necessarily adapted to the average requirements of such candidates: and consequently those students who, from defective preliminary training or other causes, fall below the average standard of attainment, usually require more full and individual help than College Tutors afford. This help is more necessary on first entrance than afterwards; and it is often a mistaken economy not to seek it.

For whatever purpose a private Tutor be required, it is very desirable that a student should seek the advice of his College Tutor or of the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, before selecting one. Among private Tutors are many Graduates of high attainments and wide experience, but it should be remembered that the attainment of academical distinction is not always an indication of the power of communicating knowledge, and also that where a subject of study has many branches it is not always easy for a student to find out without guidance the particular branch in which a particular Tutor excels.

The fee of a private Tutor has been for a long time fixed by custom at £20 for an hour's lecture on six days in the week for eight weeks, or £10 for an hour's lecture on three days in the week. Some private Tutors receive their pupils in small classes, the fee for which varies with both the particular Tutor and the particular subject of study.

## II. OF INSTITUTIONS IN AID OF TEACHING.

Oxford has long been singularly rich in the means of acquiring literary information; it has lately become rich also in the means of acquiring scientific knowledge. It is less rich in Antiquities and objects of Art; but what it does possess is both interesting and valuable. Most of these means, whether literary, scientific, or artistic, are readily accessible to all members of the University.

### § 1. The Bodleian Library.

*The Bodleian Library* consists partly of the original collection of the founder (Sir Thomas Bodley), partly of collections which have been from time to time bequeathed to the University, partly of copies of every copyright work published in England, and partly of purchased books and MSS. It contains at present between 400,000 and 450,000 volumes (above 1,000,000 separate printed works), and about 25,000 manuscripts.

For purposes of reading it is divided into two parts.

(1) The *Library proper*, which contains the greater part of the collection, is open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. in January, November,

and December, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. in February, March, August, September, and October, and from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. in April, May, June, and July. It is entirely closed on Sundays, on the Epiphany, from Good Friday to the end of Easter-week, on Ascension-day, on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, on Commemoration-day, on the first seven days of October, on November 7 and 8, and from December 24 to January 1 inclusive. On week-days on which a University sermon is preached it is not opened until the sermon is concluded.

(2) The *Camera Radcliviana*, which occupies the building originally erected for Dr. Radcliffe's Library, is open on every day on which the Library itself is open, but for longer hours, viz. from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.: but it is not necessarily closed when the Library proper is closed. It contains most of the additions to the Bodleian Library since A.D. 1850, and also a large number of standard works of reference, especially upon the leading subjects of academical study. On its tables are the current numbers of the chief periodicals, literary, scientific, and religious, both British and foreign, and many of its shelves are accessible to all readers without the necessity of making a formal application for each book. With certain exceptions, any book which is contained in the Bodleian Library may be read in the Camera, if application be made on one of the written forms provided for the purpose: a student who begins his reading in the Library proper, but wishes to continue it at an hour when that building is closed, may, on giving notice, have his books transferred to the Camera: and a student who wishes to continue his reading of particular books from day to day can reserve them by a written slip of paper.

Both the Library proper and the Camera Radcliviana are open to readers on the same conditions: that is to say,

(1) All Graduates whose names are retained on the books of the University are admitted as of right.

(2) Undergraduates are admitted, if there be sufficient accommodation, on presenting a written recommendation from their Tutor, to be countersigned by the Librarian.

(3) Strangers are admitted, with the same reservation, on presenting a written recommendation from a Graduate of the University, or on other sufficiently respectable introduction.

(Strangers who wish not to use but merely to view the Library are admitted, without introduction, on payment of a small fee to the attendant.)

All readers in the Library are required to consult the catalogue, and write down the pressmark and short title of any book they require. This requirement does not however extend to the books of reference (dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c.) in either part of the Library, or to the Select Cases at the Camera. Those who experience a difficulty in finding any books which they may require will find the Librarian and his assistants ready to give them efficient help.

No MS. can be copied and published without the leave of the Librarian or the Curators: and no volume may be removed from the reading room without the special permission of the Curators.

The catalogues accessible to the student are as follows:—

#### I. CATALOGUES OF PRINTED BOOKS.

1. *The General Catalogue*, in which the full titles of every edition of an author which the Library possesses are arranged in order under the author's name.

A Subject Catalogue is in process of preparation in which the same titles are being arranged under the several departments of knowledge to which they refer.

For special subjects, the special catalogues mentioned below should also be consulted.

2. *The Catalogus Dissertationum Academicarum*, i.e. a list of about 43,000 dissertations, chiefly foreign and of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, which were purchased in Germany in 1827.

3. *The Catalogue of the Gough Collection*, which consists of about 3,700 volumes, (1) of maps and topographical prints [of these a more detailed account exists in MS.], (2) of books and MSS. relating to the general, ecclesiastical, and county topography of Great Britain and Ireland, (3) of books and MSS. bearing on Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian literature, (4) of early English service-books.

4. *The Catalogue of the Douce Collection*, which consists of 16,840 printed volumes, besides MSS., prints, and charters. The collection is especially rich in history, antiquities, Bibles and liturgical works, early English and French literature, and illuminated MSS.

5. *The Catalogue of the Hope Collection*, which consists of 760 specimens of English newspapers and essayists, chiefly of the eighteenth century. (This is also incorporated in the *Catalogue of Periodicals*, Part I, mentioned below.)

6. The *Catalogue of the Oppenheim Collection*, which consists of about 4,300 printed works, and 780 MSS., all relating to Hebrew literature.

7. The *Catalogue of the Malone Collection*, which is of great value for the English Drama of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth centuries.

8. A *Catalogue of Periodicals*: Part I (English), Part III (Foreign).

## II. CATALOGUES OF MSS.

The general catalogue is in course of completion, and nine parts have already been published: they are as follows:—

1. *Codices Græci*: a catalogue of all the Greek MSS. in the Library which are not included in the special collections mentioned below.

2. *Codices Laudiani*: a catalogue of the Latin Biblical and Classical, and of the Miscellaneous MSS. of the collections given by Archbishop Laud. The Greek MSS. of the same collection are described in the catalogue of *Codices Græci*, and the Oriental in the various catalogues enumerated below.

3. *Codices Græci et Latini Canonici*: a catalogue of part of the Canonici collection. The catalogue of the Italian MSS. of the same collection is mentioned below. A MS. catalogue of the Liturgical MSS. has recently been made.

4. *Codices Thoma Tanner*: a catalogue of the series of papers relating to the civil war and to the ecclesiastical history of the seventeenth century which was bequeathed to the Library by Bishop Tanner.

5. *Codicum R. Rawlinson classes tres priores*: a catalogue in two volumes of (1) the Thurloe State Papers, the Miscellaneous Papers of Samuel Pepys, the Bridgeman MSS., with some others, (2) MSS. relating to heraldry, genealogy, English and Irish history, and topography, (3) Theology and miscellanies. Of a considerable portion of the other MSS. which were bequeathed to the Library by Dr. Rawlinson a catalogue exists in MS.; they chiefly relate to the literary history of the seventeenth century.

6. <i>Codices Syriaci</i> :	} Complete catalogues of all the Syriac, Æthiopic, and Sanskrit MSS. in the Library.
7. <i>Codices Æthiopici</i> :	
8. <i>Codices Sanscritici</i> :	

9. *Catalogus Codicum Kenelmi Digby*: a catalogue of the miscellaneous MSS. presented by Sir Kenelm Digby in A.D. 1634.

10. *Catalogus Codicum Hebraicorum*: a catalogue of all the Hebrew MSS. in the Library. This will be published in the present year (1885). A catalogue of Persian MSS. is in course of formation.

The special catalogues are as follows: some of them have been wholly or partially incorporated in the general catalogue:—

1. *Catalogus Codd. MSS. Orientalium Bibl. Bodl.* This catalogue was published in three parts, in the years 1788, 1821, and 1835 respectively. The two latter parts, which contain the catalogue of the Arabic MSS., are complete; but the Syriac, Æthiopic, Hebrew, Persian, and Sanskrit

MSS. have since been separately and more completely catalogued (see above).

2. *Catalogus MSS. qui ab E. D. Clarke comparati in Bibl. Bodl. ad-servantur.* In two parts: (1) containing descriptions of the Latin and Greek MSS.; (2) containing the Arabic, Persian, and Æthiopic MSS.

3. *Catalogus Codd. MSS. et Impressorum cum notis MSS. olim D'Orvillianorum.* The D'Orville collection consists (1) of annotated copies of Greek and Latin Classics, (2) of letters and *adversaria* of scholars of the eighteenth century, (3) of Greek, Latin, and a few Turkish and Arabic MSS.

4. *Catalogus MSS. Borealiæ præcipue Islandicæ Originis.* A list of the MSS. which were purchased from Finn Magnusen.

5. *Catalogo di Codici MSS. Canonici Italiani.*

6. *Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS.* A catalogue of the manuscripts bequeathed to the University by Elias Ashmole, chiefly on the subjects of heraldry, genealogy, and astrology. An Index to the catalogue has been separately published.

7. *Catalogue of the Wood MSS.* which consist chiefly of documents relating to the history and topography of Oxfordshire, and of Anthony à Wood's correspondence.

8. *Catalogue of the Clarendon State Papers.* Of this Vols. I. II. and III. (1523-1657) have been published.

9. The MSS. of the *Douce and Gough Collections* are included in the catalogues of those collections which are mentioned above.

10. Catalogues of the *Carte, Dodsworth* and other MSS. are in course of preparation.

11. The *Music* has not been fully catalogued; but there is a MS. catalogue of the Wight Collection, which forms the most important part of the whole, and the modern Music is arranged in alphabetical order.

12. A *Catalogue of the Charters and Rolls* preserved in the Library, many of which are included in the collections mentioned separately above, has recently been published.

## § 2. The Taylor Institution.

The *Taylor Institution* was established for the promotion of the study of Modern European Languages. This object is effected by the following means:—

(1) *Instruction* is given to all members of the University who choose to avail themselves of it, in the French, German, and Italian Languages. A fee of £1 is charged for attendance on the first two courses of Lectures in each of these Languages: the subsequent courses of Lectures in any Language, after two

fees have been paid to the Lecturer in that Language, are free.

(2) *Lectures* on subjects connected with foreign literature are given from time to time.

(3) A *Scholarship* and an *Exhibition* are annually awarded for proficiency in some one or more of the languages taught in the Institution. (See p. 77.)

(4) A *Library* which contains a large collection of foreign literature is accessible to members of the University and under certain restrictions to other persons.

(The *Finch Collection*, which is contained in the same building and managed by the same Curators, is mentioned below.)

The Taylorian Library consists of (1) the large Reading-room, (2) a Reading-room for Masters of Arts, (3) a Reading-room for Undergraduates, which is supplied with many standard works of reference on the leading subjects of University study, as far as they come within the scope of the Institution: the Undergraduates' Room is also provided with lockers in which a student who wishes to continue his reading of the same books on consecutive days may lock them up together with his own papers and note-books.

The Library is open on week-days from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. throughout the year, except (1) from 5 P.M. on the last week-day before August 16 to 11 A.M. on the first week-day after September 14, (2) from 5 P.M. on Christmas-Eve to 11 A.M. on January 2.

The Reading-rooms are open to all members of the University. But the use of books *out of* the Library is a privilege subject to the following principal conditions:—

1. All Graduates of the University, the Taylorian Scholars and Teachers, are considered privileged persons, and during residence are allowed the use of books out of the Library.

2. A Master of Arts or Graduate of an equivalent or superior Degree, or a Taylorian Teacher, may have in his possession six volumes belonging to the Institution, and no more at any one time. A Graduate of any lower degree, or a Taylorian Scholar, not more than four volumes. For larger numbers applications must be made on special grounds, and permission in writing obtained from the Library Committee.

3. No person can be allowed more than one new work at a time. Books will be considered new during the year of their publication.

4. Every person borrowing a book shall authenticate the Librarian's voucher by the signature of his name and College or Hall, or such

other address as the Librarian may deem requisite. On returning a book the borrower shall demand this voucher, which will then be separated from its counterfoil and given him as his acquittance. Every borrower not applying in person must send a written request, which shall be treated in all respects as a voucher.

5. All books shall be brought back to the Library at or before the end of each Term, but may be taken out again by privileged persons intending to continue residence, on condition of returning the same before they quit Oxford. Unbound numbers of Periodicals and Reviews must be returned at the end of one week from the time of borrowing.

6. If application be made to the Librarian for a book which has been taken out, he shall issue notice to the borrower, who must return it within a week from the delivery of such notice. The Library Committee may also direct the issuing of such notices at their discretion.

7. The following classes of books are subject to special restrictions. Lists are kept by the Librarian.

- (1) Atlases, Grammars, and Dictionaries, in common use, several Manuscripts, volumes remarkable for scarcity or condition, and some Bibliographical and other books, are restrained from circulation.
- (2) Certain Catalogues, works on Bibliography, Collections of various kinds, some illustrated and other books, can be borrowed only by written permission of the Library Committee.
- (3) Certain Encyclopædias and Biographical Dictionaries are allowed to circulate, one volume at a time, but must be returned within a week or upon twenty-four hours' notice.
- (4) The last received number of each Periodical or Review may be taken out at or after 4.45 P.M., and not earlier, on condition of being returned at or before 11.30 A.M. next day.

8. No book shall be taken out of Oxford without permission in writing obtained from the Library Committee. Such permission can be conceded on special grounds to privileged persons only, and under no circumstances shall any book be taken over sea.

9. Undergraduate Members of the University, not being privileged as Taylorian Scholars, may obtain a limited privilege of using books out of the Library, subject to its Regulations, upon presenting to the Librarian a paper (copies of which may be obtained from him) in which the Head, the Vicegerent, or a Tutor of the applicant's College or Hall not only recommends the applicant to the Curators, but also undertakes to be personally responsible for any loss which may occur to the Library by default of the person whom he recommends.

Books can be borrowed under this rule during Term-time only; every book must be returned at or before the end of Term; and no person thus borrowing shall have in his possession more than two volumes at any one time. For any special extension of privilege application must be made to the Library Committee.

Attached to the Taylorian Library is also a room containing



the *Finch Collection*, which consists (1) of a library, composed chiefly of classical works, modern Italian literature, and illustrated works, and (2) of a small collection of works of art; this room is also fitted up as a special reading-room for Masters of Arts.

The Catalogue of the Library proper is at present in MS.; that of the Finch Collection has been printed. The Bibliographical works and Dictionaries will be found near the Librarian's desk, and may be consulted by all readers.

*Ilchester Endowment.* The Curators of the Taylor Institution are also the administrators of a special fund bequeathed by the Earl of Ilchester for the encouragement of the study of the Slavonic Languages, Literature, and History. They apply the proceeds of the fund from time to time to the delivery of Lectures, or the bestowal of Prizes or Exhibitions, or the publication of works bearing upon the above-mentioned subjects.

### § 3. The Radcliffe Library.

The *Radcliffe Library* was founded under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, early in the eighteenth century, and the building now used as the Camera Radcliviana was in the first instance built to receive it. At present it is placed in the University Museum, and is wholly confined to scientific literature. Most of the leading works in the several departments of Physical Science, and almost all scientific periodicals, will be found on its shelves.

The Library is arranged in two parts: (1) the Principal Book-room; (2) the Reading-room.

In the Principal Book-room, the books are arranged in subjects, viz. 1. Philosophy; 2. Mathematics; 3. Astronomy; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Mineralogy; 7. Geology; 8. Voyages and Travels; 9. Biological Science; 10. Medicine; 11. Biographies, &c.; 12. Miscellaneous.

The many large illustrated works, such as those of Audubon, Gould, and Mascagni, or the *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, have places conveniently allotted to them apart from the general classification. They are for the most part in cases, standing in the body of the room, and constructed for folios of any size. The works on Medicine, and the older and less used volumes, are in the galleries.

The Reading-room has wall-cases, floor-cases, and a gallery. On the east side of the room are placed Transactions and Proceedings of Academies: those of the British Empire begin the series; they are followed in alphabetical order by those of other countries, America (U.S.), Denmark, France, &c.

On the west side are journals relating to special subjects, in the order of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology. The Medical journals are in the eastern gallery, and are arranged according to countries. A special catalogue of the serials has been printed, and may be purchased of the Sub-Librarian in attendance.

In the south-eastern corner of the room is a collection of standard books, called 'The Students' Library.' It contains books arranged under the heads of the subjects studied in the Museum, selected by the Professors of each department. Each set contains manuals, systematic treatises, and typical monographs. Changes in the selection are made from time to time. (A catalogue of the works in the Students' Library may be had from the Sub-Librarian: a new edition is being prepared.)

Then follow, in an adjoining case, Dictionaries, and Encyclopædias of the subjects just named.

On several stands in the centre of the room are, 1st, Maps and Plans; 2nd, such Geological, Anatomical, and Zoological works as consist chiefly of large plates; and 3rd, the newer books which have been added to the Library.

Opposite each window is a table calculated to accommodate four readers.

At the south end of the Reading-room is a stand for holding catalogues and other books pertaining to the management of the Library, as well as shelves for bibliographical works.

The Catalogue of the Library up to 1872, and also annual lists of the additions since that date, have been printed, and may be purchased.

The Reading-room is open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. in Term, and from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. in Vacation. All persons who are allowed to use the Museum may enter this room, and obtain orders to read from the Sub-Librarian; all the books in it may be removed from the shelves by them without further permission, or any condition except the observance of the regulations of the Library.

The regulations are as follows:—

1. All persons who are admitted to study in the Museum will be admitted to the Reading-room of the Library, for the purpose of reading.

2. Persons who desire to use the Reading-room without studying in other parts of the Museum, may obtain an order for the Reading-room by letter, addressed to 'The Radcliffe Librarian—Oxford Museum,' enclosing, if personally unknown, a sufficient letter of reference or introduction.

3. All persons entering the Reading-room are at liberty to use all books, maps, and documents in it, and to take any such from their places. They are requested to leave them on the table, and *not to return them to their shelves.*

4. Readers may, by application to the Sub-Librarian in attendance, obtain any book which is in the Library, other than those in the Reading-room. They may apply orally, or in writing on one of the slips provided at the Catalogue Stand.

5. There are two forms of slips for written application, one for books to be used in the Reading-room, one for books to be taken into the Central Court.

6. Books may be removed according to the regulation on the slips, for study of objects in the Court, but readers may bring from the Court to the Reading-room such objects as osteological specimens, if the rules of the Court allow it; such as are calculated to injure the books cannot be so introduced.

7. The permission to use books in the Court does not extend to the Work-rooms, Private Rooms, or Laboratories.

8. By means of the Catalogue, and by application to the Sub-Librarian, it is believed that readers will obtain everything which they require; under special circumstances an order may be obtained from the Librarian to consult works in the Principal Book-room without removal to the Reading-room.

9. Readers who intend to frequent the Reading-room may have part of a table reserved for them, if they leave their names with the Sub-Librarian—subject, of course, to the condition that they retain their right by use. If they wish books in use to be reserved for the next day, they should express their wish to the Sub-Librarian.

10. Readers who desire to draw, either from objects in the Museum or from plates existing in the Radcliffe Library, may have an easel and water (for water colours) on application to the Sub-Librarian. At present an artist is ready to take pupils in Natural History Drawing.

11. The Master in the Ruskin Drawing School (see p. 65) is ready to hold Evening Classes for teaching the Anatomical drawing of the Figure, on certain evenings during Term.

12. A first-class microscope by Powell and Lealand (including a  $\frac{1}{8}$  object-glass) is attached to the Library, for reference, and for comparison of real objects with the illustrated works.

13. Readers are earnestly requested to observe silence. They can communicate to the Sub-Librarian any wants they may find unsupplied, and any inconvenience which they desire to have remedied.

#### § 4. College Libraries.

At **University**, the College Library is open to all members of the College, and books may be taken out at all times, the borrower being only required to enter his name in the Register kept in the Library.

At **Balliol**, the College Library is especially rich in Divinity and modern books bearing on Classical Literature and Philosophy. There is a reading-room attached to the Library, which is open to Undergraduates between the hours of 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. Books may be taken out both in Term and for the Vacations.

At **Merton**, the College Library is open between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. in Term to all members of the College. The Library is especially rich in Mediæval Theology and Medicine: it will hereafter be devoted chiefly to books on Modern History.

At **Exeter**, (1) the Fellows' Library is open to Undergraduates every Saturday in full Term between noon and 1 P.M. Books may be taken out at that time on application to the Librarian, and at other times on application to a Fellow. (2) There is a Library for the special use of Undergraduate Members of the College, which is open every week-day from 9 A.M. to sunset, and from which books may be taken out under certain conditions.

At **Oriel**, (1) the College Library is open to Undergraduates under certain restrictions; (2) there is a separate Library and Reading-room for Undergraduates open to them without restriction.

At **Queen's**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Modern Literature. It is open to all resident Graduates of the College, who may on application to the College obtain a private key for use during Term: also to all Undergraduate members of the College, who are allowed to take out books, not being books of reference, for any period not exceeding three weeks. Graduates of the University, residing in Oxford, may take books out, under certain conditions, on application to the Librarian.

(2) A special reading-room for Undergraduates is open until 11 P.M. It is provided with books of reference and other works likely to be of use to candidates for Honours in the Schools of the University. The books are during Term confined to the room, but may be taken out in Vacation on application to the Librarian. (3) A room called the Taberdars' Room is provided for the use of residents, in which newspapers &c. are supplied.

At **New College**, the College Library is open to Undergraduates, and books may be taken out under conditions prescribed by the College or by the Librarian.

At **Lincoln**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Scholastic Theology, in pamphlets of the period of the Civil War, and in books bearing on the Old Testament. It is open to Fellows of the College only, except by special leave. (2) The Undergraduates' Library is furnished with books bearing on the subjects of study in the various Schools recognised in the University. It is open to all Undergraduates of the College between 9 A.M. and 10 P.M. on every day during Term.

At **All Souls**, the Library is especially rich in works bearing upon Modern History and Law. A Reading-room is attached to it, which is open to all Graduates of the University, to Barristers on the Oxford Circuit, and to other persons recommended by the Warden or a Fellow of the College, by a Chichele Professor, or by a Head or Tutor of a College or Hall, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. every week-day in full Term, and from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. in Vacation (but on Saturdays from 11 to 2); during the months of August and September, and on some few days during the rest of the year, it is entirely closed. Books from the General Library, except those specially reserved by the Librarian, may be sent for into the Reading-room, upon application to the Assistant Librarian.

At **Magdalen**, the Library is rich in Divinity, Natural Science, and Topography. Standard works in Classics and other branches of University education are added as required. Undergraduates can obtain books from it by application to the Librarian or his Assistant, and it is open at stated hours of the day, during which

they can either take out such books as they require, or use them in the Library itself.

At **Brasenose**, Undergraduates have admission to the College Library at times arranged by the Librarian: there is also a special Library and Reading-room for the use of Undergraduates.

At **Corpus**, the Library is rich in MSS., in early printed books, and in works relating to Italian history and topography.

At **Christ Church**, (1) the Library is especially rich in old Divinity: (2) there is also an Undergraduates' Library and Reading Room, which contains the books most likely to be useful to those who are studying the Classics, Modern History, Philosophy, Theology.

At **Trinity**, Undergraduates may obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian. There is also an Undergraduates' Library.

At **St. John's**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Theology, and is open to Undergraduates under certain restrictions. (2) There is also a special Library, which is open every day in full Term, and from which Undergraduates are at liberty to take books out for themselves.

At **Jesus**, the College Library is especially rich in English law and controversial divinity of the latter half of the seventeenth century. There is also a Library of selected books for the use of Undergraduates.

At **Wadham**, (1) Undergraduates may obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian: Graduates may, on application, be provided with keys. (2) There is a Library for the special use of Undergraduates, from which books may be taken out by them, under certain conditions.

At **Pembroke**, there is an Undergraduates' Library; and Undergraduates can also obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian or to a resident Fellow.

At **Worcester**, (1) the College Library has many Architectural Works, Travels, Old Plays, and Pamphlets: its special department is Classical Archæology. All members of the College and resident members of Convocation, on application to the Librarian, may under certain restrictions, obtain books from it,

for use both in Term-time and in Vacation. (2) The Undergraduates' Library, containing books bearing on the subjects of the several Schools, is open as a reading-room every day until 11 P.M.

At **Keble**, the Library is open to Undergraduates, and books may be taken out under regulations made from time to time. Part of the Library is fitted up as a Reading-room, and provided with duplicates of the books most commonly required, which are confined to the Library.

At **Hertford**, Undergraduates can obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian.

At **St. Mary Hall**, the Library is at all times accessible to Undergraduates without restriction.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, the Library is rich in Patristic and Modern Theology. It is open at fixed times on three days in the week to all members of the Hall.

#### § 5. Non-Collegiate Students' Library.

This is a Library of books necessary for Students in the various Schools (with the exception of the Natural Science School).

It is open whenever the Clarendon Buildings are open.

There is also a Lending Library, which is open, under certain conditions, to those Students who have paid an entrance fee of ten shillings.

#### § 6. The University Museum.

The University Museum consists of a large group of buildings which are wholly devoted to the study and teaching of various branches of Physical Science. It contains collections in illustration of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Pathology; together with the necessary apparatus for Chemistry and Physics. It also contains Lecture-rooms, special Libraries, Laboratories, Dissecting-rooms, and other appliances for each class of teaching. It also contains the *Radcliffe Library*, which consists of a large collection of books in almost every department of Physical Science, and which is open to all who are admitted to the Museum (see p. 44).

It is divided into separate Departments, which correspond to the several Professorships of Mathematical and Physical Science, and

all of which are accessible without fee to all members of the University. Students of Physical Science who are not members of the University are admitted on the introduction of a Professor; and strangers from a distance, who wish merely to view the Museum, are admitted daily, between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M., on recording their names in the Visitors' Book.

The separate Departments are described in the following pages.

#### 1. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

This Department consists of Lecture-rooms in which the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy and the Savilian Professor of Geometry give lectures, the former upon Applied, the latter usually upon Pure, Mathematics.

#### 2. DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY.

The University Observatory was completed in November, 1875, and is maintained at the expense of the University. It contains a refracting telescope of  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches aperture and 15 feet focal length, furnished with every known contrivance for diminishing the physical labour of the observer and conducing to the accuracy of his work. It is furnished with spectroscopes and other necessary adjuncts.

The Observatory contains two reflecting telescopes of 13 inches aperture and of rare excellence, presented to the University by the munificence of Warren De La Rue, Esq., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L.

There are also several other instruments of less magnitude provided for the use and instruction of students.

This Observatory is devoted partly to the purposes of academical instruction, and partly is intended for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of Astronomical Science.

The Professor devotes at least two evenings of each week, during Term time, to the instruction of University students in Practical and Philosophical Astronomy. Other lectures are also given on subjects connected with the Lunar and Planetary theories.

The building and instruments are open on all week-days to the inspection of members of the University, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.



### 3. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

The Clarendon Laboratory attached to the University Museum is specially designed to afford facilities for the study of Physics. It contains the Physical Cabinet, a Lecture Theatre adapted for lectures requiring experimental illustration, and several laboratories respectively devoted to the different branches of Physics, viz. Acoustics, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and Optics.

The instruction given is of two kinds.

First, Lecture courses, intended either to supplement the instruction given in the laboratories, or to teach students the general principles of Physics.

In general, two lectures are delivered by the Professor in each week during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and other courses of lectures are given by the Demonstrators. These lectures are, when necessary, illustrated by experiments, and are designed to make as little demand as possible on the mathematical knowledge of the student; an acquaintance with the simplest elements of Geometry and Algebra being in most cases all that is required.

Upon first entering the class of the Professor of Experimental Philosophy the student is required to pay a fee of £1; he is then free during his University career to attend all ordinary lectures given by the Professor.

Secondly, the Laboratory course, intended for students aiming at Honours in Physics in the School of Natural Science, and for those requiring a thorough knowledge of the use of physical apparatus, and of the methods of accurate measurement and physical research.

In the Physical Laboratory the students work singly or in small groups, according to the nature of the instrument or method under consideration. Instruction is given to the student in the nature and use of the instruments employed, and each is then required himself to carry out experiments, or to make exact measurements suggested to him, under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrators.

The Laboratory is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., but it is usual for a student to work in the Laboratory only on alternate

days, and the time required on any occasion varies from two to six hours, according to the nature of the work in hand.

The fee for working three days a week is £3 per Term, no additional expense being incurred by a student, unless by inattention or carelessness he should injure the apparatus entrusted to him.

It is essential that a student in the Physical Laboratory should possess some knowledge of Mathematics, and the greater this knowledge, the greater will be the range of physical study open to him; it is also most desirable that before entering the Laboratory the student should have acquired some knowledge of general Physics, such for instance as is represented by the elementary portions of Jamin's *Cours de Physique*.

If, upon coming to the University, a student intends to become a candidate for Honours in Physics, it is generally desirable that he should give his attention mainly to the study of Mathematics and Mechanics until he has passed Moderations, merely acquiring a general knowledge of Physics and Chemistry by attending the experimental lectures. He should then devote his whole time to the study of works on Physics and Chemistry and to working in the Laboratories.

As however the most desirable course to pursue depends so much on the extent of the student's knowledge on entering the University, it is recommended that each student intending to give special attention to Physics should, as soon as possible after coming into residence, consult the Professor of Experimental Philosophy, or any other teacher of Physics in the University.

#### 4. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

This department comprises a lecture-room fitted with appliances for experimental illustration, and two principal working laboratories, the larger of which is fitted with sixty-four working-benches, together with demonstration-rooms, subsidiary laboratories, balance-rooms, furnace-rooms, store-rooms, &c.

The oral instruction consists of two general lectures and one demonstration, or less formal lecture, and two courses of lectures on the elements of organic and inorganic chemistry, given weekly. For attendance on these lectures no fee is required.

The principal laboratories are open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. during Term-time, for instruction in Practical Chemistry. The fee for each Term is, for students working three days in the week, £3; for students working every day, £5. The ordinary work of the student in the laboratory consists in the practice of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the preparation of Chemical compounds; and in particular of those methods of analysis, of which a knowledge is required from candidates for Honours in the School of Natural Science who make Chemistry their special subject.

Opportunities are moreover afforded in the different laboratories for the experimental investigation of special subjects of chemical enquiry.

#### 5. DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

(1) *Mineralogy*. The specimens, mostly obtained by gifts to the University from Dr. Simmons of Christ Church, and others, are arranged in table-cases in the order of their chemical constitution. Beginning with meteoric iron, the series is continued through metals and combinations of metals, sulphides, chlorides, and fluorides; a large variety of oxides, carbonates and silicates succeeds, followed by sulphates, phosphates, &c. The series closes with combustible substances, including jet and amber. The specimens are labelled, and may be studied by help of Miller's Mineralogy, and other works in the Radcliffe Library.

(2) *Litbology*. To assist in the study of rocks and associations of minerals—a subject common to Mineralogy and Geology—there is a case of Vesuvian lavas and minerals, and two tables of rock specimens selected to show crystalline segregations, veins, faults, cleavage, metamorphism, and other varieties of structure. A convenient book for these subjects is Cotta's *Gesteinslehre*, translated by Lawrence.

#### 6. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The collections include fossils from the whole series of British strata, with selections from foreign localities. Of the original collection anciently in the Ashmolean Museum, and described by Lhwyd, only a few specimens can be recognised; a great part

of those now exhibited were bequeathed to the University by the late Rev. Dr. Buckland.

The *general* collection, including fossils of all the formations from the Cambrian to the Chalk, is placed in vertical cases in the lower East Corridor. They are arranged in two series—the Palæozoic and the Mesozoic; and in each series the fossils are placed in the order of natural affinity, so that the student may follow any one selected group of forms—as Brachiopoda, or Cephalopoda, or Fishes—through the whole extent of Palæozoic or Mesozoic times. The Cainozoic fossils will be found in the upper East Corridor, where also, placed in vertical cases, is the large series of mammalian remains collected in the bone-caves of England and the Continent by Dr. Buckland.

The *special* collection of organic remains from the several formations in the neighbourhood of Oxford is placed in separate cases between the columns in the West, South, and East Corridors. They range from beds of Pleistocene age down to the Lias.

The collection of the great Saurian remains of the Oxford district will be found in the glass cases on the side of the right-hand Central Avenue; and the large series of Saurian remains from the Lias, presented to the University by Mr. Hawkins, are placed in the South Corridor and at the end of the open Court.

The specimens are in greater part named and labelled. There is besides a MS. Catalogue of the *general* collection, corresponding with numbers on the specimens, which may be consulted on application to the Professor of Geology.

(A guide-book is published, which gives particulars of the arrangement, position, and locality of the specimens, and indicates those which are most worthy of notice.)

Lectures, without fee, are given twice a week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and informal instruction and field excursions during the summer Term.

## 7. DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

Specimens illustrative of the great divisions of the animal kingdom (excepting Arachnida, Insecta, &c.) are placed in the middle of the Court, labelled and catalogued. At present the space for mammalia is very restricted. Each natural division of birds from various regions of the earth is placed, as far as

possible, together, and distinct from other groups. Of reptiles a considerable proportion was part of the large gifts of the Rev. F. W. Hope of Christ Church, including the fine series of *Cheilonida* collected by Professor Bell: Dr. Gunther has examined a considerable number of the *Batrachians*, *Lacertians*, *Ophidians*, and *Crocodilians*—very many specimens being preserved in spirits, in the South Upper Corridor. In the central aisle of the Court are cabinets containing a general collection of the shells of *Mollusca*, mostly presented by Admiral Sir T. Wilson and Lady Wilson (these are arranged in natural groups, numbered and catalogued); also a large cabinet in which the ornithological collection of bird-skins is arranged, including a collection from Borneo recently given by Mr. Treacher.

There is a distinct collection of British *Vertebrata*, including fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia, in the upper north corridor, which also contains a very valuable collection of Arctic birds presented by John Barrow, Esq., and a collection of birds' nests. Among the British birds are especially to be noticed many groups of young birds. Large and valuable collections of British shells, presented by Sir Walter Trevelyan and the late Mr. Barlee, are placed in a room on the north side of the building. Special collections, including eggs of British birds, shells of Madeira, and shells of the vicinity of Oxford, are arranged in glazed drawers under the general collection of shells.

In a distinct cabinet, *Echinodermata* appear in two main groups—*Echinida* and *Asterida*—and the series is closed by a collection of *Corals*, *Gorgoniæ*, and *Spongiadæ*, labelled and catalogued.

The collections of articulated animals and the Entomological Library are placed in rooms in the South Upper Corridor of the Museum. The collection of insects, both British and foreign, also presented to the University by the Rev. F. W. Hope (to which constant additions are being made from a special grant bequeathed by the same donor), is one of the largest in existence, and in some of the groups is unsurpassed in any other museum. The collection of Economic Entomology, formed by Mr. Westwood, the present Professor of Zoology, is of very large extent; portions of it are exhibited in glazed cases in the large Insect-room and in the Corridor.

The rich collection of Crustacea formed by Professor Bell is also here preserved, having been presented to the University by Mr. Westwood on his appointment to the Professorship of Zoology. Large collections of Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta, and Marine Invertebrata, in spirits, are preserved in the wall-cases of the Insect-room and Corridor.

*The Entomological Library* of the Rev. F. W. Hope is very extensive, and is open to students on application to the Professor.

#### 8. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The Anatomical Laboratory is open daily throughout Term time, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., for practical instruction in Human and Comparative Anatomy, under the superintendence of the Professor and the Demonstrators. Those students who have not received any previous instruction in the subject usually begin by making a study of the anatomy of the rabbit, at the same time learning the use of the microscope and the elements of histology. When sufficiently advanced, those who intend to offer Animal Morphology as their subject for the Final Honours School join the Professor's practical class of Comparative Anatomy.

A course of lectures on elementary Comparative Anatomy lasting over two Terms is given by the Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy; this is intended for beginners and for those who are making Physiology their special subject.

The Professor lectures three days in the week on Comparative Anatomy, and after his lectures superintends a course of practical instruction on the anatomy of a series of typical animals numbering about ninety in all, specimens of all of which are provided for dissection by the students attending the course. Students further devote a certain amount of their time to the study of the series of anatomical collections contained in the Museum.

Instruction in Practical Human Anatomy is given by the Demonstrator daily. Members of the University who wish to begin the study of any branch of Anatomy should call on the Professor on the first Monday in Term, between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

A period of at least two years is necessary for the acquirement of an adequate knowledge of the subjects of the Honours School of Animal Morphology.

Courses of lectures on various branches of Animal Morphology are given each Term by the Lee's Reader in Anatomy and several College Lecturers. These are thrown open to all Members of the University, and arrangements are made whereby they complete the course of study required for the Final Honours Examination.

#### 9. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Lectures are given by the Waynflete Professor three times a week during each Term, on (1) the mechanical functions of the body, (2) the chemical functions of the body, (3) the functions of the nervous system. The course extends over six Terms.

Practical instruction is given by the Professor and by Mr. F. Gotch, B.Sc. London; practical instruction in Physiological Chemistry is given by Mr. Laws, F.C.S. In Histology, lectures are given and practical work superintended by Mr. Dixey, M.A., B.M.

Both courses are adapted to the requirements of Students of Medicine, as well as to those of Undergraduates who desire to take honours in the Natural Science School.

#### 10. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The University has not at present undertaken to develop teaching in the technical applications of the Natural Sciences, and has not therefore a practical Medical School, any more than a practical Engineering School. It has, however, been thought desirable to form in the Museum a Department connected with Medicine, as being necessary for a philosophical view of Biological Science. This department illustrates generally the study—(1) of the ways in which the healthy structures of living beings become unhealthy; (2) of the modes of preventing the tendencies to ill-health, or death; (3) of the principles by which injuries may be repaired; and (4) of the several ways in which life is brought to a close.

The arrangements for these ends, though for the reason just

stated much less extensive than those of a complete Medical School, include—

1. *A Pathological Museum*, consisting of about 1000 specimens, and comprising the collection of Schroeder van der Kolk, that of the present Regius Professor, and others.

This is divided into two parts, arranged according to the divisions of the Hunterian Collection. The first part illustrates the general forms of disease, and the second local diseases. It aims at showing these processes in animals generally as well as in man, and so is to be counted a continuation of the Biological series in the Court, also arranged on the plan of the Hunterian Collection.

The collection is catalogued, and may be studied by leave of the Professor. Pathological Books are to be found either in the Pathological Museum itself, or in the Radcliffe Library.

2. *An Instrument Room*.—In this apartment are being collected instruments of Diagnosis, Ophthalmoscopes, Optometers, the Phacoidoscope, Laryngoscopes, Sphygmographs, &c.

The room can be darkened for the use of the reflecting instruments. Members of the University desiring to use them are to apply to the Professor or to his Deputy.

In this room the Radcliffe Artist may be consulted as to instruction in Anatomical Drawing, Natural History Drawing, or the mode of drawing Diagrams.

*The Office of the Regius Professor of Medicine*.—The Regius Professor attends on certain days, which are announced in the *University Gazette*, to advise members of the University on subjects connected with the department. From time to time the Professor takes members of the University to inspect localities in town or country, for instruction in Sanitary defects and remedies, and in the general elements of Sanitary knowledge.

*Students of Medicine*.—For the purpose of enabling Students of Medicine to begin professional study in Oxford a Lectureship on Human Anatomy has been founded. The holder of this office is to lecture and give practical instruction in accordance with the requirements of the Professional Examining Boards.

Undergraduates who intend to enter the Medical Profession should be registered as 'Medical Students' immediately after



passing the Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science.

Application for this purpose is to be made to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, 299 Oxford Street, London, W.

## § 7. The Botanic Garden.

### 1. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the *Physic Garden*, was founded in the year 1622 through the munificence of Henry, Earl of Danby. It was the first piece of public ground set apart in this country for the scientific study of plants.

The material now existing in it for instruction or research may be described under the following heads:—

1. *The Garden*, containing collections of living plants.
2. *The Herbarium*, containing collections of dried plants.
3. *The Museum*, containing collections of such parts of plants as cannot conveniently be incorporated with the Herbarium.
4. *The Laboratory*, containing apparatus for the study of Physiological Botany.

1. *The Garden*.—The Gardens, which are open from six in the morning till six in the evening in summer, or till sunset in winter, contain collections of both hardy and tender plants. Of the former, those within the walls are for the most part arranged in beds illustrative of the natural orders; but on the plot of ground outside the walls, facing the south-west, about five hundred of the more common wild flowers have been arranged in rows to illustrate the British genera. This *Generic Garden* has been laid out with the view to assist the student, who, upon application to the Professor, will have leave to gather for himself such specimens as he may need, and may be further supplied with special opportunities for carrying on his examination of them.

The more tender plants are preserved in conservatories. These are not open to the public, on account of the narrowness of the passages leading through them; but any student, upon application, will have the same opportunities afforded him for

study in them as are mentioned above in connection with the collection of hardy plants.

2. *The Herbarium*.—The collections contained in the Herbarium may be classed under three heads:—

(*α*) *The Modern British Collection*; (*β*) *The Modern General Collection*; (*γ*) *The Ancient Collections*.

(*α*) *The Modern British Herbarium* is now completed, and is especially intended as an herbarium of reference for students. Not only have good typical specimens of each species been selected, but seeds also and the more minute parts are, in most cases, preserved in capsules, from which the student may be supplied. Special appliances are also offered him for their maceration and dissection.

(*β*) *The Modern General Herbarium*, the noble gift of the late Mr. Fielding, is, after those at Kew and the British Museum, one of the largest and most valuable in the country. It is now cleaned and rendered safe from the further attacks of insects: it is also being rapidly arranged, and all the post-Linnean collections are being incorporated with it.

(*γ*) *The Ancient Collections* include all such as have been made previous to the time of Linnæus. Among these may be reckoned those of Morison, Sherard, Dillenius, and Dubois. All these are kept separate, and serve to illustrate the state of botanical science in the times in which they were made.

3. *The Museum*, although containing at one time a great number of valuable and useful specimens, is unfortunately of little service to the student, owing chiefly to the excessive darkness of the room in which the cases are placed.

4. *The Laboratory* is open for practical work daily.

The Professor lectures three days a week on Elementary Morphology and Physiology; and after each lecture practical instruction in illustration of the lecture is given.

## 2. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY.

The house in the Botanic Garden, formerly assigned to the Sherardian Professor of Botany, now contains the books bequeathed by Dr. John Sibthorp; and the Professor of Rural Economy lectures and gives instruction on the scientific principles of Agriculture and Forestry.

### § 8. Radcliffe Observatory.

The Radcliffe Observatory, although founded for the purpose of affording practical instruction to the students of the University, is not now strictly an educational establishment: but the Radcliffe Observers have, since the separation of the offices of Radcliffe Observer and Savilian Professor, admitted advanced students to the benefit of practical instruction in observing.

The Astronomical instruments of the Observatory are at present: (1) a transit-circle with telescope of 66 inches focal length and 5 inches aperture: (2) a heliometer, of which the telescope is of  $10\frac{1}{2}$ -foot focal length and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches aperture: (3) an equatorially-mounted telescope of 10-foot focal length and 7 inches aperture: (4) a 42-inch achromatic telescope: (5) four sidereal clocks, and a sidereal box chronometer. The foregoing are all in actual use: there are in addition, (6) two 8-foot mural quadrants with corresponding 12-foot zenith sector, (7) a transit-instrument and meridian circle, (8) an unmounted Gregorian telescope with 18-inch mirror by Short, (9) a 10-foot Newtonian telescope, (10) two small unmounted telescopes, which are not in actual use.

The Meteorological instruments consist of a barograph, thermograph, hygrograph, anemograph, rain-gauge, and sunshine recorder, for automatic registration of the corresponding elements; and of the ordinary standard instruments, viz. barometer, dry and wet bulb thermometers, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauges.

The Observatory is one of the stations reporting daily by telegraph to the Meteorological Office, London, in connection with the system of daily weather Charts and Forecasts issued by that office.

### § 9. College Scientific Institutions.

At the following Colleges there are Scientific Institutions, accompanied with scientific teaching, in addition to the Institutions which are common to all members of the University, and which have been described above.

At Balliol there is a chemical laboratory for students, and a

lecture room for scientific demonstrations. There is a good collection of physical apparatus, and a small scientific library including the chief English and foreign periodicals devoted to physics and chemistry. The laboratory has benches for about ten students working at one time. Adjoining the laboratory is a balance-room. In addition to the students' laboratory there is a research laboratory containing elaborate apparatus for the measurement and manipulation of gases, an electric Chronograph with apparatus for the measurement of the velocity of explosions, mercury pumps, etc. Power is supplied by a water-motor and by a gas engine. It is the custom for the most distinguished students to remain a year or more after taking their degree and undertake some piece of original work.

At present the laboratory is used in common by Balliol and Trinity Colleges. The lectures are open to other members of the University on payment of a fee.

At ~~Exeter~~ lectures and practical instruction in some of the subjects recognised in the Biological division of the School of Natural Science are given during Term within the walls of the College. A small laboratory has been fitted up with microscopes, chemical re-agents, a brooding chamber, and other apparatus necessary for the practical study of Histology and Embryology. There is accommodation for ten students. An extensive series of important memoirs on the development of animals, chiefly published during recent years in Germany and France, has been collected and added to the College Library with the view of facilitating such study. The Library also contains a complete set of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of the *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie*, and of the *Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie*.

At ~~Magdalen~~ there is a laboratory with an efficient Curator, and also a library for the use of its Natural Science students. The laboratory is a block of buildings exclusively devoted to the teaching of science. The lecture-room is fitted up with ordinary appliances for chemical demonstration, and contains, in addition, a quantity of physical apparatus. One room is devoted to the geological collection of the late Professor Daubeny, and this, together with a large collection of minerals, is well catalogued and arranged for the use of the student. A second room contains

a number of instruments connected with meteorology, and on the roof is placed an achromatic telescope, with a  $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch object-glass, equatorially mounted, and with tangent screw motions. A series of daily meteorological observations is taken and recorded, including readings from a standard barometer, maximum and minimum temperature, dew-point, maximum solar radiation, rainfall, &c. The upper rooms, four in number, contain a collection of specimens illustrating Comparative Osteology, a Zoological series with dissections in illustration, together with microscopes and microscopic preparations. These rooms are also fitted up as work-rooms for students, and are furnished with a set of physiological instruments used for illustrating the elementary as well as the advanced parts of Experimental Physiology.

The courses of instruction given by the College Tutors comprise—

- (1) A course of lectures intended for candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School.
- (2) A course of elementary lectures on Chemical Physics, intended for beginners, i. e. (*a*) for those who are not necessarily candidates for the Natural Science School, as a means of general education, (*b*) as an introduction to the advanced course.

Each course of lectures combines formal teaching with attention to the requirements of each candidate in private; and the apparatus is accessible, subject to certain conditions, to advanced students wishing to pursue original investigations.

The laboratory is open for the use of students at all reasonable hours.

All the above courses of lectures and demonstrations are free to members of the College, and are open by arrangement to other members of the University.

At **Christ Church** there is a laboratory, in which the Lee's Readers in Physics and Chemistry lecture on their respective subjects. The laboratory is open, without charge for teaching or apparatus, to all members of Christ Church, and, on payment of a fee, to other members of the University.

A small Physical and Chemical Library has been formed, from which books may be taken out by the Undergraduates.

The Lee's Reader in Anatomy lectures in his room at the

Museum, and has joint rights with the Linacre Professor to the use of the anatomical specimens belonging to Dr. Lee's Trustees, which are at present deposited there.

All three Christ Church Readers admit to their lectures members of other Colleges on payment of a fee.

### § 10. Art Collections.

1. The *University Galleries* contain (1) a collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, of which a full account has been written by Mr. J. C. Robinson (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1870); (2) a collection of drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; (3) a small collection of paintings by Masters of various Schools; (4) the original models of statues and busts by Sir F. Chantrey; (5) the Douce collection of early prints, chiefly German and Italian; (6) a small reference Art Library, the books for which have been obtained chiefly through funds given by the present Lord Eldon. They also contain the Pomfret collection mentioned below, p. 67.

The Galleries are open without fee to all members of the University in Academical dress, and to persons introduced by them, daily throughout the year (except during a short interval in the Long Vacation), from noon to 4 P.M. Visitors not so introduced are charged a fee of 2d.

2. The *Ruskin Drawing School*, which occupies part of the same building as the University Galleries, is under the direction of the Master of Drawing appointed by Mr. Ruskin. It is open, under certain regulations, not only to all members of the University, but also to the general public. Students have access, for the purpose of practical work, not only to the collections in the University Galleries, but also to the following special collections of Drawings and Engravings which have been prepared for the School by Mr. Ruskin—(1) the *Rudimentary Series*, which illustrates the instruction in elementary drawing which is given in the School; (2) the *Educational Series*; (3) the *Reference Series*, and (4) the *Standard Series*, which illustrate the higher work of the School. Of these series there are two descriptive catalogues, which can be obtained at the School. A small fee is charged to those who attend the Master's classes.

(The works of Art given to the University by Mr. Ruskin and comprised in the above series are under the control of the Ruskin Trustees. The Galleries are under the care of the University Curators.)

3. A collection of Casts illustrative of Greek Art in its several stages is under the care of the Professor of Archæology.

[In the same building as the University Galleries, a *School of Art*, in connection with the South Kensington Museum, is maintained chiefly for the use of Artisans and their children. Evening classes are held there.]

### § 11. Archæological Collections.

1. The *Ashmolean Museum* originally consisted of the miscellaneous collections (including books and manuscripts) of Elias Ashmole, given to the University in 1684, and subsequent additions have been made to it in all its branches. On the building of the University Museum all natural objects were removed to it, the coins, books, and manuscripts, including those of Ashmole, Dugdale, Aubrey, and Anthony Wood, were transferred to the Bodleian Library, and the Ashmolean was re-arranged as an Antiquarian, Archæological, and Ethnological Museum. The Museum now contains (1) a choice collection of flint implements; (2) Egyptian, Etruscan or Italo-Greek, Roman, British, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Mediæval articles of considerable interest; (3) a collection of upwards of 3000 photographs of the principal buildings of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, and Rome, including Mr. Parker's photographs of buildings, etc. of Rome, Pompeii, and other parts of Italy, with the Recent Excavations, the whole of which are systematically arranged for reference; also Mr. Parker's collection of drawings of buildings in Rome; (4) an Ethnological collection. Every article in the Museum now has a label distinctly written. The Museum is open daily from 11 to 4 o'clock. The Keeper of the Museum occasionally gives lectures upon Archæological subjects.

2. The *Arundel and Selden Marbles* are deposited partly in the Ashmolean Museum, and partly in the *Museum Arundelianum* in the quadrangle of the Schools. Among the latter is the most im-

portant marble in the collection, viz. that which is known as the Parian Chronicle.

3. The *Castellani Collection* consists of (1) Greek Fictile Vases, including specimens from the earliest to the latest period of that style of art; (2) Bronzes, chiefly from Magna Græcia; (3) Terra cottas, chiefly from Capua and Etruria.

4. The *Pomfret Collection* consists of a number of ancient marbles, which are deposited in the University Galleries.

### § 12. Indian Institute.

The main object of this Institute, founded in 1883, is to give effective teaching in all subjects that relate to India and its inhabitants. Only half the building is as yet completed, but this contains Lecture Rooms, a Library, and a Museum; it is thus intended to assist the Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, and all native students from India who matriculate, or merely reside, at Oxford. Moreover it will serve as a meeting-place for students of all countries who are engaged in Oriental research.



## CHAPTER III.

### OF PECUNIARY REWARDS OF AND AIDS TO LEARNING.

THE pecuniary rewards of and aids to learning may be divided according as they are in the gift of the University itself or of the several Colleges and Halls. It is sufficient to say of them in general that they are so various as to leave no branch of academical study without its appropriate recognition, and so numerous that few students of ability can fail to obtain substantial help.

It has not been thought advisable to mention here any but those which are in the immediate disposal of the University itself or of the Colleges and Halls, but it may be pointed out that there are in addition two important classes of pecuniary aid which are available by those who are or intend to become members of the University:—

1. A considerable number of Exhibitions are awarded by the London City Companies and other bodies to deserving students of slender means. The nature of these and the conditions under which they may be held can be ascertained by application to the Clerks of the several Companies.

2. A still larger number of Exhibitions are awarded by various Public Schools to their pupils. The nature of these and the conditions under which they may be held can be ascertained in each case by enquiry at the respective Schools.

### I. OF UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The University encourages learning among its students partly by prizes, i.e. gifts of money or books, and partly by scholarships, i.e. gifts of money extending over one or more years. The latter were probably intended in the first instance chiefly as a help to further study, and to some of them conditions which imply study are still attached, but they are now for the most part

rewards of past attainment given to those who best satisfy the conditions of a more or less limited competition. It will be convenient to classify them according to the branches of study to which they relate. The general conditions of competition only can be mentioned here; more precise information will be found from time to time in the *Oxford University Gazette*. The nature of the examination for Scholarships will be best gathered from the Examination Papers, some of which are published at the Clarendon Press.

### I. CLASSICS.

(1) *Craven Scholarships and Fellowships*. There are six Scholarships, each worth £40 a year and tenable for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded their sixteenth Term. Three Scholars are elected each year after the same examination as that held for election to the Ireland Scholarship.

There are two Fellowships, each worth £200 a year and tenable for two years. Candidates must have passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and must not have exceeded their twenty-eighth Term. One Fellow is elected each year either without examination or after an examination in Greek and Latin Literature, History, and Antiquities. A Fellow is required to spend at least eight months each year in residence abroad for the purpose of study at some place or places approved by the electing Committee.

(2) *Ireland Scholarships*. These are four in number: one Scholar is elected every year, and (unless he has been a Craven Scholar) is elected at the same time to the First Craven Scholarship. The value is about £30 per annum for four years. Candidates must be Undergraduates who have not exceeded their sixteenth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(3) *Hertford Scholarship*. This is awarded every year: the emolument consists of one year's dividend on £1142 10s. 4d. reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. Candidates must not have completed two years from their matriculation. The subject of examination is Latin scholarship.

(4) *The Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay*. This is awarded every year: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have

exceeded four but not have completed seven years from their matriculation.

(5) *The Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse.* This is awarded every year: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must not have completed four years from their matriculation.

(6) *Gaisford Prizes.* These are two in number, awarded each year. One prize is given for a composition in Greek Verse, the metre as well as the subject being fixed from year to year; the other is given for a composition in Greek Prose. The emolument of each prize consists of a moiety of the dividends on £1258 7s. 8d. New 3 per Cents., and averages about £18. The compositions are to be sent in on or before March 1, and competitors must not have exceeded the seventeenth Term from their matriculation on that day.

(7) *Conington Prize.* This is awarded once in every three years for a dissertation, to be written either in English or in Latin at the option of the writer, on some subject appertaining to classical learning. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the dissertations, have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have completed six years, and not exceeded fifteen years, from their matriculation. The value of the prize is three years' income of the investment of £1275, subject to a deduction for the payment of Examiners and other expenses.

(8) *Derby Scholarship.* This is awarded every year to the Candidate who has in the judgment of the electors attained the highest academical distinction in Classical scholarship. Candidates must be members of the University who have completed their twentieth and not completed their twenty-fourth Term of standing, and who have attained the following academical distinctions: (1) a First Class in Classics at the First Public Examination; (2) a First Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination; or, a Second Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination, together with the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse and the Chancellor's Prize for either the English or the Latin Essay; (3) two out of the three Classical University Scholarships, that is to say, the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven Scholarships.

## 2. MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Senior Mathematical Scholarships*. These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of the Scholarship itself are £30 per annum for two years; but in addition to this the Scholar receives during his first year a moiety of the dividends upon £1389 13s. 3d. Consols, which is derived from another fund, and on account of which he is called during that year 'Johnson University Scholar.' Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, or at least have passed all the Examinations necessary for that degree, and must not have exceeded the twenty-sixth Term from their matriculation inclusively. The subjects of examination are Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

(2) *Junior Mathematical Scholarships*. These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £30 per annum for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively. The subject of examination is Pure Mathematics.

(3) *Johnson Memorial Prize*. This is awarded once in every four years, for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject. It consists of a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, together with the balance of four years' dividends upon £338 8s. Reduced Annuities, which usually amounts to about £30. It is open to all members of the University, whether Graduates or Undergraduates.

## 3. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) *Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships*. These are three in number. One Fellow is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £200 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that not more than eighteen months of that period shall be spent in the United Kingdom. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts (or must have passed all the necessary Examinations for that degree), who either have been placed in the First Class in one of the Public Examinations of the University, or have gained a University Prize or Scholarship. No one, however, can be elected who is already legally authorised to practise as a physician. Candidates are further required to declare that they intend to graduate in Medicine in the University, and to travel abroad with a view to their improvement in that study; but if neither any one willing to make this declaration, nor any one of

sufficient merit to be elected, shall offer himself as a candidate, the competition is thrown open to all persons who shall have been placed in the First Class in the School of Natural Science; the previous declaration is not required, and a physician is not disqualified. The subject of the examination is Medicine.

(2) *Burdett-Coutts Scholarships*. These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of each Scholar are a moiety of the dividends on £5800 Consols, for two years. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

The subject of the examination is Geology generally, with so much of Experimental Physics, Chemistry, and Biology as is requisite for an understanding of the principles and applications of Geological Science.

(3) *Rolleston Memorial Prize*. This is awarded once in two years for original research in any subject comprised under the following heads—Animal and Vegetable Morphology, Physiology and Pathology, Anthropology—to be chosen by the candidates themselves. Its value is £60, and it is open to members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge who have not exceeded ten years from the date of their matriculation.

#### 4. LAW.

(1) *Eldon Law Scholarship*. This is awarded once in every three years. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have been placed in the First Class in one School at least, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes. There is no examination for the Scholarship, but candidates are required to send a written application to the Trustees.

(2) *Vinerian Scholarships*. These are three in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have completed two, but not have exceeded six years from their matriculation. The subjects of examination are the Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially the Law of England, both public and private.

## 5. HISTORY.

(1) *The Arnold Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every Hilary Term for the best essay on some subject of Ancient or Modern History alternately. Its value is £42 in money. Candidates must be Graduates of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded eight years from their matriculation.

(2) *The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every Easter Term for the best essay on some subject of Modern History, Foreign or English, between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1815. Its value is £20 in books. Candidates must not, in the Term in which the prize is to be awarded, have exceeded the sixteenth Term from their matriculation.

(3) *The Marquis of Lotbians's Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every year for the best essay on some subject of Foreign History between the Dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the Death of Frederick the Great. Its value is £40, in money or books, at the discretion of the adjudicators. Candidates must be members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

## 6. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Cobden Prize.* This is awarded every three years for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy. Its value is £60 in money, and it is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the essays, have not exceeded twenty-eight Terms' standing from their matriculation.

## 7. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Green Prize.* This is awarded once in three years for a dissertation on some subject relating to Moral Philosophy. Its value is £90. Every candidate, before the day appointed for sending in the essays, must have been admitted to, or qualified for, the degree of Master of Arts.

## 8. DIVINITY.

(1) *Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships.* These are two in number, and are awarded to the two persons who

obtain the two highest places in a theological examination held annually in Hilary Term, and open to all Bachelors of Arts who have not, at the time of examination, exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. The emoluments are £50 for one year. The subjects of the examination, which are slightly varied from year to year, usually include (1) the Old Testament, with special reference to the Hebrew text and Septuagint version of one or more books, (2) the New Testament in the original, (3) Dogmatic Theology, with one or more specified treatises, (4) Butler's Analogy or Sermons, (5) a specified portion of Ecclesiastical History.

(2) *Ellerton Theological Essay Prize*. This is awarded every year 'for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.' Candidates must be members of the University who have passed their Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who have begun their sixteenth Term from their matriculation inclusively for the space of eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in the essays, and who have not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term on the day on which the subject of the essay is proposed (which is in the Easter Term of each year). The value of the prize is £21 in money.

(3) *Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes*. These are two in number, a Senior Prize of the value of £30, and a Junior Prize of the value of £20, and are awarded every Hilary Term.

(a) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the New Testament in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, interpretation, inspiration, and authority.' (b) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation.

(4) *Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes*. These are two in number,

a Senior Prize of the value of £25, and a Junior Prize of the value of £15, and are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the Septuagint version of the Old Testament in its twofold aspect, retrospectively as regards the Hebrew Bible, and prospectively as regards the Greek Testament.' (b) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is one or more books of the Septuagint announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prizes.

(5) *Houghton Syriac Prize*. This is of the value of £15, and is awarded every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation. The examination is in the ancient versions of the Holy Scriptures in Syriac, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation: the particular books and versions are announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prize.

#### 9. ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(1) *English Essay (Chancellor's Prize)*. This is awarded every year for the best essay in English on a subject which has been announced in the preceding year. Its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have completed four but not have exceeded seven years from their matriculation.

(2) *English Verse (Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize)*. This is awarded every year for the best composition in English Verse. There is no limitation as to the length of the composition, but the metre is usually required to be heroic couplets. The value of the prize is £21. Competitors must be Undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation.

(3) *English Poem on a Sacred Subject*. A prize for this is awarded once in every three years: there is no restriction as to metre, but the length of the composition must be not less than sixty nor more than three hundred lines. The value of the prize is about £100. Competitors must be members of the University who at



the time the subject is announced have passed the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

[The Arnold and Stanhope Historical Essay Prizes are mentioned above, p. 73.]

#### 10. LANGUAGES.

(1) *Boden Sanskrit Scholarships*. These are four in number: one is awarded every Hilary Term after an examination in Sanskrit: the emoluments are £50 per annum for four years. Candidates must be matriculated members of a College or Hall who on the day of election have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year. The holders of the Scholarships are required to keep their names on the books of a College or Hall, to keep a statutable residence of three Terms in each year, to attend the lectures of the Boden Professor, and to satisfy him at the end of each Term of their proficiency in the Sanskrit language.

(2) *Kennicott Hebrew Scholarships*. These are two in number, awarded in Michaelmas Term. The Senior Scholarship is open to members of the University, who on the first day of the Term in which the Scholarship is awarded have passed the examinations needed for the degree of B.A. and have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation. It is awarded every alternate year, and is tenable for two years: the emolument is £120, half paid upon election to the candidate, whose essay (on a subject connected with the Hebrew language and literature, and approved by the Regius Professor of Hebrew) is deemed by the electors of sufficient merit, and the remainder so soon as the Scholar shall have published this essay. The Junior Scholarship is open to members of the University, who on the first day of the Term in which the Scholarship is awarded have passed the examinations needed for the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded thirty Terms from matriculation. It is awarded each year, and is tenable for one year on condition that the Scholar reside seven weeks during both Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and seven weeks between the first day of Easter Term and the twenty-first day of Trinity Term: the emolument is £120 paid in three equal instalments.

(3) *Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships*. These are four in number: two are awarded every Michaelmas Term: the emolu-

ments are £40 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that every Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms respectively of each year, and seven weeks in the Easter and Trinity Terms of some one of those two years, and that during such periods of residence he shall pursue his studies in Hebrew and the cognate languages under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded fourteen Terms from matriculation, or twenty-five years of age<sup>1</sup>. The subjects of examination are Hebrew and other Semitic languages, together with the application of Hebrew to the illustration of the New Testament. This Scholarship must be vacated if the Scholar obtain the Kennicott Scholarship.

(4) *Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition.* These are awarded every Michaelmas Term, and are of the value of £50 and £25 respectively for one year. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded the twenty-third Term from their matriculation. The subject of examination is some one or more of the languages taught within the Taylor Institution, comparative philology as applied to the same, and the literature of such selected language or languages. The particular language for examination is fixed from year to year.

(5) *Chinese Scholarship.* This is awarded every alternate year, after an examination in the Chinese language and literature, and is of the value of £50 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that the Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in each Term, and that he shall pursue his studies in Chinese under the advice and supervision of the Professor of Chinese. The Electors have power, in case no candidate satisfies them in the examination for the Scholarship, to grant the annual stipend of £50, or any less sum, under the name of an Exhibition, to any person who shall be certified to them as desirous of pursuing the study of Chinese.

[The Syriac Prize is mentioned above under the heading of Divinity Prizes, p. 75.]

<sup>1</sup> Till the year 1889 'Candidates must be members of the University under the degrees of M.A. or B.C.L., or persons who having taken those degrees have not exceeded twenty-five years of age.'

## II. COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

*[The following pages do not contain a complete digest of the Statutes relating to all the Fellowships in every College; they profess to give only such information as may be useful to any person who intends to be a Candidate for a Fellowship, as well as to any person who wishes for a career in Oxford as a member of the educational staff of any College.]*

In the Statutes framed for the various Colleges<sup>1</sup> by the late University Commissioners, and approved by the Queen in Council in 1882, Fellowships are as a general rule divided into (1) Ordinary, or Non-Official, or Non-Tutorial, and (2) Official, or Tutorial.

### (1) Ordinary Fellowships:—

In almost every College, Candidates must have passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and must be unmarried; also they must not possess more than a certain specified income (generally £500 a year), from any benefice, property, pension, or office.

The election is made after an Examination in some branch of knowledge recognised in the Schools of the University.

The yearly emolument of every such Fellowship is £200<sup>2</sup>, together with, in most cases, rooms rent free and an allowance for dinner in Hall. The tenure is for seven years.

These Fellowships are offered as rewards for proficiency in the various subjects studied in the University. The holders of them are under no obligation to reside<sup>3</sup>, or to remain unmarried after election, or to serve their Colleges in any capacity. They remain Probationer Fellows for one year<sup>4</sup>; till the expiration of which time, and also in several instances till the completion of a certain amount of residence, they are not entitled to take any part in the government of their Colleges.

### (2) Official Fellowships:—

These are mainly intended to be held by members of the Educational Staff in each College; but they are also in many cases tenable by other College officers.

The yearly emolument is generally £200, besides rooms rent free,

<sup>1</sup> Lincoln College remains as yet subject to its previous Statutes: and Keble and Hertford Colleges are unaffected by the recent legislation.

<sup>2</sup> At Worcester College from £150 to £200 a year, as the state of the College revenues will allow.

<sup>3</sup> At Christ Church leave of absence must be applied for.

<sup>4</sup> Except at University College, for six months.

and in most cases an allowance for dinner in Hall. An official Fellow, being Tutor, receives annually in addition a sum varying in different Colleges<sup>1</sup> from £50 to £150 paid out of the Corporate Revenues, together with such a sum paid out of the Tuition Fund as may be from time to time awarded.

The length of tenure varies from two years to fifteen ; but the holder may always be re-appointed for successive periods varying from fifteen years to five.

An Official Fellow, who has been on the Educational Staff of his College for a certain specified term of years, is eligible for, and in some cases is entitled to, a pension calculated according to the length of his service, but in no case exceeding £400 a year. An allowance may always be made in cases of compulsory retirement owing to illness.

An Official Fellow is in some cases entitled, and may in other cases be permitted, to continue to hold his Fellowship after marriage, provided that there be resident within the College a specified number, varying from two to six, of unmarried Fellows.

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#### Clerical Fellowships:—

By these it is intended to make provision, in certain Colleges, for the religious instruction of the Undergraduates and for the due performance of Divine Service. There must be at least one in Balliol, Brasenose, Exeter, Jesus, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, University, and Worcester Colleges: at least two in Magdalen College: at least three in Christ Church.

In All Souls, Corpus Christi, Merton, New, and Wadham Colleges it is not required by Statute that any Fellow should be in Holy Orders, but it is provided that one of the Fellows may hold the office of Divinity Lecturer or Chaplain.

#### University.

The number of Fellowships is to be thirteen, inclusive of the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree, and must be unmarried: there is a property disqualifi-

<sup>1</sup> In Oriel and Wadham Colleges no additional payment is made out of the Corporate Revenues, but a definite stipend is payable out of the Tuition Fund.

cation. But these requirements may be dispensed with in four cases, if the services of the Fellow be required as Prælector, Tutor, or Chaplain.

Thrice at least in every twelve elections the examination is to be in the subjects recognised in one or more of the Final Schools other than that of Literæ Humaniores.

The Stowell Civil Law Fellowship is open to any one who has passed the usual Examinations and has not completed the twenty-eighth Term from his matriculation: it is awarded after an examination in Jurisprudence, Roman or Civil Law, and such other subjects as the College may determine on each occasion.

Every Fellow vacates his Fellowship at the end of seven years from election or re-election, subject to certain provisions and exceptions, viz.:—such number of Fellows (not exceeding six) as the Master and Fellows shall determine holding either of the offices of Prælector, or Tutor, and a Chaplain Fellow, may continue to hold their Fellowships so long only as they reside and serve the College; two Fellows, but not more at any one time, may have the tenure of their Fellowships prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that they have been for that period resident and employed in the educational work of the College; a Fellow engaged in some approved and specified work of literature, science, art, or research at the time when he vacates his Fellowship may be re-elected for successive periods of seven years under the same conditions; a Fellow appointed by the University to a Readership or Lectureship may be continued in his Fellowship for successive periods of five years or less under the same conditions.

A Prælector, or Tutor, is appointed on the nomination of the Tutorial Committee for a period not exceeding twelve years, and may be re-appointed for similar successive periods.

The yearly emolument of every Fellowship is £200; and in addition a Prælector or Tutor (if among the number of those determined as above by the Master and Fellows) is entitled to (1) £100 out of the Corporate Revenue, (2) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted to him.

So long as there are resident within the College two unmarried Fellows being Prælectors or Tutors, a Fellow who has held the office of Prælector or Tutor for seven years may marry and yet

retain his Fellowship; moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he may be elected to fill the vacancy.

A Prælector or Tutor, if not re-elected Fellow after twenty years' service, or if he voluntarily retire from office after twenty-five years' service, is entitled to a pension.

### Balliol.

(1) *Non-Tutorial Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than one nor greater than nine. Every person is eligible, provided that, if he be a member of any University in Great Britain or Ireland, he has passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. or other first degree. Thrice at least in every ten vacancies filled up, the examination is to be in the subjects recognised in one or more of the Final Schools other than that of *Literæ Humaniores*.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that time been resident and employed in the educational work of the College.

(2) *Tutorial Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than seven nor greater than eleven. The Master nominates to them, subject to confirmation by the College. They are tenable for ten years, and renewable for successive periods of not more than ten years.

So long as there are four of the educational staff unmarried and resident in College, a Tutorial Fellow, who has held his Fellowship for seven years and has obtained leave to reside elsewhere than in College, may marry and yet retain his Fellowship: moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he may be elected to fill the vacancy.

The yearly emolument is (1) £200, (2) £50 to a Fellow giving his full services to the College, (3) a progressive stipend paid out of the Tuition Fund, beginning at £100, and rising, by annual increments of £15, to £340.

A Tutorial Fellow is entitled to a pension, if not re-elected after twenty years' service or if he retire after thirty years' service: he is eligible for a pension after twenty years' service.

**Merton.**

The number of Fellowships with emolument is to be not less than nineteen, and may be increased to twenty-six.

They are tenable for seven years, and renewable for similar successive periods. The stipend is £200 a year.

(1) One Fellowship at least, but not necessarily more than two, is to be filled up after examination each year. Once at least in every cycle of fourteen elections the subject of each distinct School in the Second Public Examination is to be recognised in the examination. Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree: there is a property disqualification.

(2) Not more than ten Fellowships may be filled up without examination; and in these cases the usual qualifications may be dispensed with.

Seven of these may be assigned to persons holding either of the offices of Tutor or Lecturer: but a Fellowship is vacated at once, if the Fellow cease to hold the office which originally made him eligible.

A Fellow who is a Tutor or Lecturer receives annually (1) the emolument of his Fellowship, (2) £100 from the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted to him.

A Fellow who is a Tutor, Lecturer, or College officer may retain his Fellowship after marriage, provided that by his marriage the number of unmarried Tutors, Lecturers, or disciplinary officers resident in College be not reduced below two.

A Tutor is entitled to a pension after twenty-one years' service, and is eligible for a pension after fourteen years' service.

**Exeter.**

The total number of Fellowships is to be not less than twelve nor greater than sixteen.

Candidates must either have passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. or have incorporated as Graduates, or have become members of Convocation.

Thrice at least in every ten vacancies filled up, the examination is to be in the subjects recognised in one or more of the Final Schools other than that of *Literæ Humaniores*.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships*. The number is to be not less than three, and may be seven.

The tenure of a Fellowship may be prolonged for one year, provided that the holder has for at least two years been resident and employed in the educational work of the College, or as Professor, Deputy Professor, or Reader in the University.

The possession of £500 a year from any benefice, property, pension, or office vacates the Fellowship at the end of a year.

(2) *Tutorial Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than nine, including the Chaplain Fellowship; they may be awarded after or without examination.

They are tenable in the first instance for not more than fifteen years: but the holders may be re-elected once for not more than ten years, and afterwards for successive periods of not more than five years.

The yearly emolument is £200, which may be increased to not more than £300; this is exclusive of any sum paid to a Tutor or Lecturer out of the Tuition Fund.

So long as there are resident in College three College officers, unmarried and charged with the maintenance of discipline, a Tutorial Fellow, who has held his Fellowship seven years and has obtained leave to reside elsewhere than in College, may marry, and yet retain his Fellowship: moreover if, by marriage within seven years after election, he vacate his Fellowship, he may be elected to fill the vacancy.

A Tutorial Fellow is entitled to a pension of £300 a year after thirty years' service (if the Pension Fund is sufficient for the purpose), and is eligible for a pension after twenty years' service.

### Oriel.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than seven nor greater than nine. Not more than one need be filled up each year.

Candidates must have taken the degree of B.A. in some University of Great Britain or Ireland, or some degree in a British or Foreign University which may be accepted as a qualification; they must not have attained the age of twenty-six years, nor possess £500 a year from any benefice, property, pension or office.

Once at least in every ten elections the examination is to be



specially in each of the following three subjects, Theology, Mathematics, and Natural Science or Medicine.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College or (with the consent of the Provost and Fellows) in the educational work of the University or of another College.

(2) *Tutorial Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than three nor greater than five. Every Tutor is by virtue of his office a Tutorial Fellow. A Tutor is appointed by the Provost subject to the approval of the Provost and Fellows.

The first appointment may be for any period not exceeding fifteen years: no re-appointment may be for more than ten years, unless the original appointment was for three years or under, in which case the first re-appointment may be for fifteen years.

The yearly emolument is (1) £200, that of an Ordinary Fellowship, or a sum not exceeding that amount paid out of the Tuition Fund, (2) a progressive stipend paid out of the Tuition Fund, beginning with not less than £150, but in no case rising to more than £600.

So long as there are resident in College two unmarried Fellows being Tutors or Lecturers, a Tutorial Fellow after having held his Tutorship for seven years may marry and yet retain his Tutorship: moreover, if by marriage within seven years after his appointment he vacate his Tutorship, he may be re-appointed thereto.

A Tutor after thirty years' service is entitled to a pension, and is eligible for a pension after twenty years' service.

#### Queen's.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than five if the whole number be fourteen, nor less than six if the whole number be sixteen.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree, and must be unmarried; no one possessed of more than £500 a year from any benefice, property, pension, or office may, if elected, receive the emoluments of a Fellowship.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College.

A Fellow does not become a member of the Governing Body after his year of probation, unless he has either kept four Terms by residence or been exempted from such residence.

An Ordinary Fellowship is vacated twelve months after marriage.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than nine if the whole number be fourteen, nor greater than ten if the whole number be sixteen.

They may be awarded either after or without examination to persons holding any of the offices of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar.

The appointment of Tutors and Lecturers rests with the Provost subject to the approval of the College. The first appointment is for not more than fifteen years; afterwards the holders may be retained in office by appointments for successive periods of not more than seven years.

The yearly emolument of an Official Fellow who is Tutor, Lecturer, or Senior Bursar, is (1) £200, (2) not more than £100 paid out of the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted to him.

The three Official Fellows who have held Tutorships or Lectureships for the longest time, and the Senior Bursar, may marry and yet retain their Fellowships so long as they serve the College. Every Official Fellow must reside in College, unless he has obtained leave to reside elsewhere: but such leave shall not be given, unless there are at least three unmarried Official Fellows resident in College.

A Tutor, Lecturer, or Senior Bursar, after fifteen years' service, is eligible for a pension.

#### New.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than fourteen; two are to be filled up each year—one a Winchester, one an Open Fellowship.

Candidates for the former must have been for at least two

years at Winchester College, or for at least twelve Terms at New College. Candidates for the latter must have passed all Examinations for the B.A. degree. There is a property disqualification in both cases.

Once at least in every seven elections to Open Fellowships the examination is to be specially in each of the following subjects: Theology, Natural Science or Medicine, and Mathematics.

An Ordinary Fellow does not become a member of the Governing Body after his year of probation, unless he has resided since his election for three Terms, Easter and Trinity Terms being reckoned as one.

The tenure of an Ordinary Fellowship may be prolonged for one year, provided that the holder has for two years been resident and employed as Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar of the College, or (with the consent of the College) in the educational work of the University or of another College.

(2) *Tutorial Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than ten.

Candidates must be members of some University in Great Britain or Ireland, and must have passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. or other first degree therein.

Elections may be held either after or without an examination.

These Fellowships are tenable for not more than fifteen years, but are renewable for successive periods not exceeding ten years.

The yearly emolument is (1) £200, (2) £100 paid out of the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted.

So long as there are resident within the College four unmarried Fellows being Tutors or Lecturers, a Tutorial Fellow after having held his Fellowship for seven years may marry and yet retain his Fellowship; moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he may be elected to fill the vacancy.

The Pension Fund, for payments out of which Tutors and Lecturers are eligible, is administered under Bylaws framed by the Warden and Fellows.

**Lincoln.**

The number of Fellowships is ten, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A., provided that they have not 'certi reditus' exceeding twice the value of the Fellowship. Every Fellow (except the Professor of Classical Archæology and Art) must take Holy Orders within ten years from his admission as actual Fellow, unless during that time he has become one of the two senior Lay Fellows. Their approximate annual value is £300, and they are all vacated by marriage, except that, if any Fellow holds either of the College livings of All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford, he may retain his Fellowship although he be married. The College has power to elect without examination any person, otherwise eligible for a Fellowship, who is considered likely to be useful to it in an educational capacity. One of the ten Fellowships is in the appointment of the Bishop of Lincoln; and one is annexed to the Professorship of Classical Archæology and Art.

**All Souls.**

(1) Fourteen Fellowships are awarded after examination in subjects connected with the studies of Law and History:

(2) Seven Fellowships are awarded after examination in other subjects connected with any of the studies of the University.

Three of the above twenty-one Fellowships, and not more, are to be filled up each year.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree: but no one possessed of more than £500 a year from any benefice, property, pension or office may, if elected, receive the emoluments of a Fellowship.

(3) Seven Fellowships are awarded by an Electoral Board (consisting of the Warden and four Fellows of the College, Bodley's Librarian, and three members of Convocation appointed for five years by the Hebdomadal Council) after an examination or without one as may be decided on each occasion. Candidates are eligible who, having passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree, undertake to prosecute in the College, or in the University, or (under the direction of either) elsewhere, some specified literary or scientific work.

Each of the above twenty-eight Fellowships is tenable for seven years with a stipend of £200 a year.

(4) Three Fellowships of the above tenure and stipend may be awarded without examination to persons whom the Warden and Fellows deem specially qualified respectively for each of the offices of Bursar, Tutor, and Lecturer.

(5) Twelve Fellowships of £50 a year, tenable for seven years, during which the holders are bound to attend the Stated Meetings of the College, and renewable on the same conditions, may be awarded to persons who have been Fellows, and whom the Warden and Fellows desire to retain on the Foundation.

The Warden and Fellows may retain on the Foundation (1) any Fellow whose services they require as Bursar, Librarian, Tutor, or Lecturer, during his tenure of office; also (2) two Fellows, and not more at any one time, holding the office of Professor or Public Reader in the University, or of Assistant Librarian in the Bodleian Library.

### **Magdalen.**

The total number of Fellowships, Ordinary and Official, is to be not less than thirty nor greater than forty.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree, and must be unmarried; there is a property disqualification.

Once at least in every three years the examination is to be in Theology; once at least in every seven years in Mathematics, and in either Natural Science or Medicine.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number to be filled up each year is two. The tenure may be prolonged for one year provided that the holder has for two years been resident and employed as Tutor, Lecturer or Bursar of the College, or as Master or Usher of the College School, or engaged in the educational work of the University, or of another College (with the consent of his own College).

The possession of £500 a year from any benefice, property, pension or office vacates a Fellowship at the end of a year.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number assigned to persons holding any of the offices of Dean of Divinity, Senior Dean of Arts, Bursar, or Tutor, may be not greater than eleven: they may be filled up without examination, but in that case no person

is to be elected unless he be recommended by the Tutorial Board: moreover the other qualifications of candidates for a Fellowship may be dispensed with.

They are tenable for not more than fifteen years, and renewable for successive periods not exceeding ten years; but an Official Fellowship is vacated at once upon the holder ceasing to fill any office which is the qualification therefor.

The yearly stipend of an Official Fellow holding a Tutorship is (1) £200, (2) £100 from the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment from the Tuition Fund as may be assigned to him by the Tutorial Board. The yearly stipend of an Official Fellow holding any other office is (1) £200, (2) such payment as the President and Fellows may from time to time assign to him out of the Corporate Revenue.

Official Fellows have the privilege of retaining their Fellowships after marriage according to seniority in date of appointment to office, provided that the number of Fellows who are Tutors or Deans of Arts or Divinity and unmarried is not less than six, of whom four must be resident in College.

No Official Fellow is entitled to a pension; but a Tutor or Senior Bursar at any time after twenty years' service (or after fifteen years' service on the recommendation of the Tutorial Board) is eligible for a pension.

#### **Brasenose.**

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than three.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree: there is a property disqualification.

Thrice at least in every ten elections the examination is to be in the subjects recognised in one or more of the Final Schools other than that of *Literæ Humaniores*.

The tenure of an Ordinary Fellowship may be prolonged for one year, provided that the holder has for two years been resident and employed as Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar of the College, or engaged in the educational work of the University, or of another College (with the consent of his own College).

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number is not to exceed nine.

They may be awarded after or without examination as the

College shall decide on each occasion; but no one is eligible who possesses £500 a year from any benefice.

They are tenable for not more than ten years; but the holders, if serving the College, are re-eligible for successive periods not exceeding ten years, provided that no Fellowship be held for more than thirty-five years.

The yearly emolument is £200; in addition to which an Official Fellow who is Tutor or Lecturer receives £50 a year together with a variable sum to be paid out of the Tuition Fund.

An Official Fellowship is vacated by marriage, unless the holder has previously obtained leave to retain it after his marriage: but no such leave can be given, unless there are four Official Fellows, three being unmarried, resident either in College or in a house with immediate access to the College.

An Official Fellow after thirty years' service is entitled to a pension at the highest rate then allowed, and after twenty years' service is eligible for a pension if not re-elected.

### Corpus Christi.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than ten, and is to be increased to fourteen when the revenues of the College admit of it.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree; there is a property disqualification. Out of the full number of fourteen Fellowships one at least is assigned to each of the following subjects, Mathematics, Natural Science or Medicine, Theology, Law, Modern History. Till this number is completed, one Fellowship in every three is to be assigned to some one of the above-named five subjects.

A Fellow is not entitled to vote at any College Meeting after his year of probation, unless he either is in residence or (if not in residence) has kept by residence since his election three of the usual College Terms.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than ten nor greater than twelve. They are to be assigned to three

Tutors, to two (or at most three) Assistant Tutors, to five Professors, and (at the pleasure of the College) to a Chaplain and Divinity Lecturer. The appointment of a Tutor or of an Assistant Tutor rests with the President, subject to the approval of the College.

A Tutor is in the first instance appointed for two years only (unless he has already served the College as Assistant Tutor or Lecturer, in which case he may be at once appointed for ten years); he may be re-appointed for varying periods, but may not hold office for more than thirty-two years in all. He receives (1) £200 a year as an Official Fellow, (2) £150 a year from the Corporate Revenue, (3) a further sum, to be fixed when he is appointed and to be paid out of the Tuition Fund; this sum may be increased, but may not exceed £450 a year.

An Assistant Tutor is appointed for any period not exceeding seven years, and may be re-appointed for successive periods not exceeding seven years. He receives £200 a year out of the Corporate Revenue, which may be increased annually by not more than £50, to be paid, half out of the Tuition Fund, half out of the Corporate Revenue; but the stipend is never to exceed £400 a year.

So long as there are resident in College three unmarried persons charged with the maintenance of discipline, of whom one must be a Tutor or Assistant Tutor, an Official Fellow, who has held his Fellowship for seven years and has obtained leave to reside elsewhere than in College, may marry and yet retain his Fellowship: moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he may, subject to the same conditions, be elected to fill the vacancy so created.

A Tutor or Assistant Tutor is not entitled to a pension; but after twenty years' service a pension may be awarded, years of service as Assistant Tutor counting for half the same number of years as full Tutor.

The following five Professors are by virtue of their office Official Fellows: The Professors of Latin; of Jurisprudence; of Comparative Philology; of Moral Philosophy; of the Romance or Neo-Latin Languages and Literature.

If there be no Fellow duly qualified and willing to accept the office of Chaplain and Divinity Lecturer, a Graduate of Oxford



in Holy Orders is to be appointed to that office with a reasonable stipend, and, when so appointed, may be elected an Official Fellow.

### Christ Church.

(1) *Non-Official Studentships.* The number is to be not less than seven nor greater than fourteen.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree, and must be unmarried; there is the usual property disqualification.

In every seven elections three must be held after an examination in Literæ Humaniores, and four after examinations in each of the following four subjects respectively, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law and Modern History, Theology.

A Non-Official Student is not entitled to act as a member of the Governing Body after his year of probation, unless he has both resided four successive Terms, or six Terms in all, since his election, and taken the degree of M.A.

(2) *Official Students.* The number of these, including Dr. Lee's Readers, is to be not greater than fifteen.

They are chosen from those who have held for at least three years Non-Official Studentships and are unmarried. The appointment, subject to the approval of the Governing Body, rests with the Electoral Board.

These Studentships are tenable for fifteen years and renewable for successive periods of not more than ten years, on condition that their holders are engaged in educational work for the House or in definite literary or scientific work approved by the Electoral Board.

This Board may also recommend for appointment for a period not exceeding fifteen years any person deemed eminently fitted for the educational requirements of the House.

The yearly emolument is (1) £200, (2) £100 out of the Corporate Revenue, (3) a variable sum to be paid out of the Tuition Fund.

So long as there are resident within the House four unmarried Official Students being Tutors or Lecturers, besides the two Censors, an Official Student after having held his Studentship for seven years may marry and yet retain his Studentship; moreover, if by marriage within seven years from

the date of his appointment he vacate his Studentship, he may be appointed to fill the vacancy.

An Official Student is not entitled to a pension ; but he is eligible for one after twenty-five years' service.

### Trinity.

(1) *Non-Official Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than five if the whole number of Fellowships be twelve.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree, and must be unmarried; there is a property disqualification.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College. Any person engaged upon some approved and specified work of learning, science, or research, may be elected to a Non-official Fellowship, and, at the time when his Fellowship expires, may be re-elected for successive periods of seven years under the same conditions. A Professor or Reader of the University may be elected to a Non-official Fellowship, and a Fellow appointed or re-appointed by the University to a Readership or Lectureship may be continued in his Fellowship for successive periods of seven years or less under the same conditions.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than seven: they are tenable by persons holding any of the offices of Tutor, Lecturer or Bursar.

Elections may be held either after or without an examination.

Tutors, of whom there are never to be fewer than two, are appointed by the College on the nomination of the President; one Tutor at least is bound to reside in College.

A Tutorship is tenable for not more than fifteen years, and is renewable for successive periods of not more than ten years, unless the first appointment was for not more than three years, in which case the first re-appointment may be for not more than fifteen years.

The yearly stipend of an Official Fellow being Tutor or Lecturer is (1) £200, (2) a sum not exceeding £100 out of the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted to him.

So long as there are resident within the College three unmarried Official Fellows, a Fellow having held his Fellowship for seven years may marry and yet retain his Fellowship; moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he shall not be incapable of being elected to fill the vacancy.

A Tutor or Lecturer is not entitled to a pension; but a person who has served the College in either capacity for twenty-five years is eligible for a pension.

#### St. John's.

The total number of Ordinary and Official Fellowships is to be not less than fourteen nor greater than eighteen.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than seven. Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree; and there is a property disqualification. Thrice at least in every seven elections the examination is to be in the subjects recognised in one or more of the Final Schools other than that of Literæ Humaniores.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than seven; they are tenable by persons holding any of the offices of Tutor, Lecturer, or Principal Bursar.

Elections may be held either after or without an examination.

The appointment of Tutors, who are to be not fewer than three in number, rests with the President subject to the approval of the College.

Tutorships and Lectureships are tenable for a period not exceeding ten years, but they are renewable from time to time.

The yearly stipend of an Official Fellow who is a Tutor or Lecturer is (1) £200, (2) a sum not exceeding £100 out of the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted to him.

So long as there are resident within the College four unmarried Official Fellows, an Official Fellow having held his Fellowship

for seven years may marry and yet retain his Fellowship: moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he may be elected to fill the vacancy.

An Official Fellow after thirty years' service as Tutor or Lecturer is entitled to a pension, and is eligible for a pension after twenty years' service.

### Jesus.

The total number of Fellowships is to be not less than ten nor greater than fourteen.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree; and there is a property disqualification.

A Fellow does not become a member of the Governing Body after his year of probation, unless he has kept by residence at least three Terms since his election (Easter and Trinity Terms being reckoned as one).

(1) *Non-Official Fellowships.* In the election to these, unless half the whole number of Fellows would have been eligible under the following restrictions, no person is eligible unless he is a native of Wales or Monmouthshire, or has been a Welsh Scholar of Jesus College; or (having been at his Matriculation eligible to a Welsh Scholarship) has been for the eight Terms preceding his degree of B.A. a member of the College.

The tenure may be prolonged for two years, if the holder shall have been specially elected to undertake educational or other work in the College.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than six at any time, nor greater than five, so long as the whole number of Fellowships is ten. Any person is eligible whom the Principal and Fellows deem qualified for one of the offices of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar.

They are tenable for a period not exceeding seven years, and are renewable in like manner; but no person may hold any such Fellowship for more than thirty-five years.

The yearly stipend is (1) £200, (2) £100 payable from the Corporate Revenue, (3) such emolument as the Principal and Fellows may from time to time attach to each office.

Marriage vacates an Official Fellowship: but the Principal and Fellows have power to dispense with such vacancy, pro-

vided that there are three unmarried Official Fellows resident in College.

An Official Fellow is entitled, after thirty-five years' service, to retain for life a Fellowship and to receive £100 a year in addition to the emoluments of that Fellowship; and the College may also confer this right on a Fellow who has served it for twenty-eight years: but not more than two Fellowships shall at any time be held on these terms.

### Wadham.

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* These are to be not fewer than two, if the whole number be eight, nor fewer than four, if the whole number be ten.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree; and there is a property disqualification.

One Fellowship is to be given for the encouragement of the study of Medicine.

The tenure of two Fellowships, and not more at any one time, may be prolonged for a period not exceeding two years, provided that the holders have for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College.

(2) *Official Fellowships.* These are to be not more than five, tenable by persons holding any of the offices of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar during their tenure of office.

The qualifications for these Fellowships are the same as those for Ordinary Fellowships; but in certain specified cases the usual qualifications may be dispensed with at the election of a Tutor or a Bursar to a Fellowship renewable from time to time on the same conditions.

Tutors are appointed by the Warden subject to the approval of the College; they are appointed for any period not exceeding ten years, and are re-eligible for similar successive periods.

The yearly emoluments of an Official Fellow who is Tutor are (1) £200, (2) a sum paid out of the Tuition Fund beginning at £200 and rising to £600.

Provided that there are resident in the College two Fellows who are College officers, an Official Fellow having held his Fellowship for seven years may marry and yet retain his Fellowship;

moreover, if by marriage within seven years after election he vacate his Fellowship, he may be elected to fill the vacancy.

The Warden and Fellows may assign a pension to any Tutor who has served the College for twenty-five years as Tutor or Lecturer.

### **Pembroke.**

(1) *Ordinary Fellowships.* The number is to be not less than three.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree.

The tenure of a Fellowship may be prolonged for not more than three years, provided that the holder has for that period been resident and employed in the educational work of the College or as Bursar: but this prolonged tenure may be granted to not more than one Fellow at any one time.

(2) *Tutorial Fellowships.* The number is to be not greater than five; they are assigned to Tutors or Lecturers.

The election may be either after or without an examination.

These Fellowships are tenable for ten years, and renewable for successive periods of not more than ten years.

The yearly stipend is (1) £200, (2) a sum not exceeding £50 out of the Corporate Revenue, (3) such payment out of the Tuition Fund as may be allotted.

A Tutorial Fellow vacates his Fellowship by marriage.

After thirty years' service a Tutorial Fellow may be transferred to an Ordinary Fellowship, which he may hold for life, by way of pension.

(3) *Sheppard Fellowships.* These are two in number: the holder of one must be called to the Bar as soon as he lawfully can; the holder of the other must proceed, as soon as he lawfully can, to the degrees of B.M. and D.M.

### **Worcester.**

The number of Fellowships is to be not less than nine nor greater than ten.

They are tenable for seven years with a stipend not below £150 nor above £200 a year.

Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the B.A. degree; and there is a property disqualification.

In certain specified cases the usual qualifications may be dispensed with at the election (or re-election after seven years) of four persons, and not more at any one time, qualified for any of the offices of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar. The appointment of a Tutor or Lecturer under these provisions is for a period of not more than fifteen years in the first instance, and afterwards for successive periods of not more than ten years.

A Fellow, if unmarried when thus elected or re-elected as Tutor or Lecturer, vacates his Fellowship by marriage: but he may be elected to fill the vacancy, provided that there are resident within the College two unmarried Fellows being Tutors or Lecturers.

A Tutor may receive, besides the emolument of his Fellowship, a yearly sum not exceeding £100 out of the Corporate Revenue, as well as any stipend paid to him out of the Tuition Fund.

Two Fellows, and not more at any one time, after thirty years' service are entitled to retain their Fellowships for life.

#### **Hertford.**

The number of Fellowships is nineteen. Fifteen are tenable by unmarried persons only; of two the holders must be married at the time of their election; the other two are temporary and unendowed. All the endowed Fellowships are open to persons who have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of B.A. in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Most of them are limited to members of the Church of England, or of Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Scotland, the British Colonies, or the United States of America.

### **III. COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND CLERKSHIPS.**

Scholarships are awarded after a competitive examination. The following limitations as to age and tenure exist in every College, unless some special difference is noted.

Candidates must not be more than nineteen years of age on the day of election.

The tenure is in the first instance for two years<sup>1</sup>: it may then be renewed for a further period of two years, in case the conduct and diligence of the Scholar have been satisfactory; and the tenure may be extended on special grounds for one year longer.

The stipend of an Open Scholarship in no case exceeds £80 a year inclusive of all allowances.

About two-thirds of the whole number are awarded for excellence in Classics, the remainder are divided between other branches of University study; Mathematics, Natural Science, Modern History and Modern Languages, have in certain Colleges Scholarships specially assigned to them. The examination-papers are not published, but copies of them can sometimes be procured from one of the officers of a College; and candidates who have not been at one of the larger Public Schools, where the standard required is usually well known, will do well to endeavour to ascertain the nature of what is required of them before entering into the competition.

Exhibitions differ from Scholarships partly in that the limit of age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who produce evidence of their need of assistance. They are commonly given after an examination of the same kind as that which is held for Scholarships.

Bible-Clerkships are offices to which certain duties, such as those of marking the attendance of Undergraduates in Chapel and of saying Grace at dinner, are usually attached. They are in the free gift of the Head of a College or Hall, but it is not infrequent for him to open them to a competition among persons who produce evidence of want of pecuniary assistance.

At University there are—

(1) Seventeen Scholarships of the annual value of £80. The election is held either in Michaelmas or in Hilary Term.

(2) Fifteen Exhibitions. Of these the Heron and the two Lodge Exhibitions (value not exceeding £70) are open to all persons in need of support at the University who are not over twenty-one years of age or six Terms of standing: the three Free-ston Exhibitions (value £50) are confined in the first instance to

<sup>1</sup> This period begins on the day of election in almost every case, if the Scholar be already matriculated; if not, most Colleges may, within specified limits, fix a day from which the two years shall be reckoned.



the Grammar Schools of Normanton, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Swillington, and the four Gunsley Exhibitions (value not less than £45) to the Grammar Schools of Rochester and Maidstone. All the above Exhibitions are held on the same tenure as Scholarships.

At Balliol there are—

(1) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships, three of which are awarded every year in Michaelmas Term, after an examination in Classics. Their annual value is about £80 per annum during residence.

(2) Four Mathematical Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all persons who have not exceeded one year from their matriculation. Their annual value is £80.

(3) Four Modern History Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. Their annual value is £80.

(4) Four Natural Science Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. Their annual value is £80.

(5) Fifteen Classical Exhibitions, of which three or four are awarded every year. They are open to all persons who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation, and are subject to the same limitations as to tenure as the Scholarships. Their annual value is £70.

(6) An Exhibition (called the Jenkyns Exhibition) is usually awarded every year, after a competitive examination in Scholarship, History, and Philosophy, to an Undergraduate of the College of not more than sixteen Terms' standing. Its annual value is £100, it is tenable for four years, and it may be held together with any other Scholarship or Exhibition in the College.

(7) It has also been the custom of the College to award two Exhibitions 'annually for proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Modern History, or a combination of these,' according to the result of an examination held at the College. The annual value of these Exhibitions is £40, and they are tenable for four years.

(8) Fourteen Exhibitions (called the Snell Exhibitions), two or

three of which are awarded every year, after an examination held at Glasgow. They are open to those members of the University of Glasgow whose fathers or grandfathers were Scotchmen: they are tenable for five years, and their annual value is about £110.

(9) Five Scholarships (called Blundell Scholarships), confined to persons educated at Tiverton School, one of which is awarded every year after an examination held at that School. They are subject to the general limitation of age; but at the close of the first period of tenure they may be continued till the end of the fifth year from the day of election: their annual value is £60.

(10) An Exhibition (called the Warner Exhibition) is awarded once in every five years, after an examination held at the College. Its annual value is £90, and it is tenable for five years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or be the sons of fathers who were born in Scotland. The subjects of examination are the same as for the Classical Scholarships.

(11) Two small Exhibitions, confined to Tiverton and Ludlow Schools respectively, if candidates of sufficient merit appear.

At **Merton** there are eighteen Postmasterships, about four of which will be vacant every year. One of these will usually be awarded for Mathematics, one for Natural Science, and the rest for Classics.

Their annual value is £80, inclusive of rooms and all allowances. There are also four Exhibitions of the annual value of £60, open without limit of age.

At **Exeter** there are at this time twenty-eight Scholarships: (1) sixteen Open Scholarships of the value of £80 per annum; (2) eight of the value of £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the diocese of Exeter, or educated in some school in that diocese for at least three years last past; (3) one or more King Charles the First's Scholarships, of the value of £80 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the Channel Islands, or educated for three years last past at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. In the event however of no candidate offering, who in the judgment of the electors is duly qualified to be a Scholar of the College, both the Scholarships for the diocese of Exeter and

those for the Channel Islands may be thrown open to all British subjects. Additions to the number of Open Scholarships are made by the College. There are also (4) the Carter Scholarship of the value of £80 per annum, with a preference *ceteris paribus* for a native of Kent who is already a member of the College; (5) two Hasker Scholarships of the value of £80 per annum, open to all persons intending to study Theology with a view to taking Holy Orders.

The candidates must not, on the day of election, have completed the nineteenth year of their age, except in the case of the Carter and the Hasker Scholarships, for which there is no limitation of age.

Besides an Exhibition from the Archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln tenable at the College, there are numerous Exhibitions in the gift of the College.

(1) Two with the same conditions as King Charles the First's Scholarships.

(2) Two called How Exhibitions, of the value each of about £35 per annum, limited in the first instance to the kin of the Founder; in default of such kin, to the sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon, or, on failure of fit candidates from such counties, to sons of clergymen of the Church of England without limitation of locality.

(3) One Gifford Exhibition, of the value of about £70 per annum, limited first to persons educated at Ashburton School; in failure of such, to persons born or educated in the county of Devon, or in failure of such, open to all British subjects.

(4) The Symes Exhibition, worth about £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born or educated either in the county of Somerset or Dorset; or, on failure of such, open to all British subjects. The Exhibitioner, however, must be of not less than two Terms' standing, and a person intending to take Holy Orders in the Church of England.

(5) The Michell Exhibition, of the value of about £50 per annum, open to all members of the College who are applying themselves to the study of Divinity, and are at least of two Terms' standing.

(6) Two Richards Exhibitions, each of the value of £30 per annum, one open to general competition, the other awarded at

the discretion of the College, to a candidate who needs assistance at the University, and who has been a member of the College for at least a year.

(7) Various College Exhibitions, of different value and tenure, some open to general competition, others given to members of the College.

Candidates for the Exhibitions must in all cases be such as appear to be in need of assistance at the University. There is no limitation of age attached to Exhibitions.

At **Oriel** there are—

(1) Twelve Scholarships (including two created and maintained out of the income of the benefactions of Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell and Mr. Richard Twopeny) of the annual value of £80, two at least of which are awarded each year. The Scholarships are open to all persons under the age of nineteen; but if already members of the University, they must not have exceeded two years from their matriculation.

(2) Four Exhibitions (Adam de Brome's Exhibitions), which are confined to deserving persons in need of support at the University. Their value and the conditions of their tenure are the same as those of the Scholarships; but there is no limitation of age.

Scholars and Adam de Brome's Exhibitioners may reside either within or without the walls of the College: if resident in College, they are subject to the usual College charges; if resident out of College, they pay £10 for Caution-money, £21 for Tuition-fees, and £1 for College dues.

(3) Three Exhibitions (Robinson Exhibitions), to which all members of the College are eligible. They are tenable for three years, and their annual value is about £45. The examination is chiefly in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(4) Four Exhibitions (Beaufort Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, or, in default of such nomination, are appointed by the College, from natives of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. They are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £25.

(5) Two Exhibitions (Ireland Exhibitions), which are open to Commoners of the College who have not exceeded their tenth

Term from matriculation. They are tenable until the end of the sixteenth Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £30. The subjects of examination are those of the First Public Examination for Classical Honours.

(6) Two Clerkships, the holders of which must be deserving persons in need of assistance at the University. Their charges are less than those of other members of the College, and they enjoy certain Exhibitions the gross annual amount of which is between £70 and £80. The Clerkships are tenable for three years from matriculation, but the period may be extended to four years. The Clerks are appointed by the Provost.

At Queen's there are—

(1) Not more than twenty Foundation Scholarships, open, without respect to place of birth, to all persons under the age of nineteen years who produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character. Their inclusive annual value is £80. One Scholarship at least every year is offered for proficiency in Mathematics, and one for proficiency in Natural Science.

(2) Not more than five Eglesfield Scholarships, open to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland under the age of nineteen years. They are tenable under the same conditions as Open Scholarships, and are of the inclusive annual value of £80.

(3) Two Bible-Clerkships, which are in the gift of the Provost, and which are conferred by him on deserving persons whom he has ascertained to be in need of support at the University. They are tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships, and their annual value is £80 with rooms rent free.

(4) One Scholarship (Jodrell Scholarship), which is awarded every four years after an examination in Classics and Divinity. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland under twenty years of age, and, if members of the University, must not have exceeded three Terms from their matriculation; they must also produce certificates of moral character. *Cæteris paribus* that candidate is to be preferred who stands most in need of pecuniary assistance. The annual value of the Scholarship is at present £90, and it is tenable for four years.

(5) About twenty-five Exhibitions (Hastings Exhibitions), open without restriction as to age to persons educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees in Cumberland, Appleby or Heversham in

Westmoreland, Bradford, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Leeds, Ripon, Richmond, Sedbergh, Wakefield, or York in Yorkshire: one candidate may be sent by each School for each vacancy. They are at present of the annual value of £90, and are tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships. Candidates may offer to be examined either in (1) Latin or Greek, (2) Mathematics, (3) Natural Science, or (4) Modern Languages, History, and Literature.

(6) One Exhibition (Fitzgerald Exhibition), open, without restriction as to age, to natives of Middlesex. Its annual value is £66, and it is tenable for seven years.

(7) One Exhibition (Thanet Exhibition), open to poor students, natives of Westmoreland, educated at Appleby School, or, failing such, at any school in the county. Its annual value is £41 10s., and it is tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships.

(8) One Exhibition (Fox Exhibition), open to all natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who have been educated at St. Bees School. Its annual value is £34 10s., and it is tenable for four years.

(9) Two Exhibitions (Dixon Exhibitions), one of which is open to all natives of Whitehaven, the other to natives of Whitehaven who have been educated at St. Bees School. Their annual value is £37 10s., and they are tenable for four years. Candidates must not be more than twenty-one years old on the day of election.

(10) Two Exhibitions (Wilson Exhibitions), one of which is open to persons educated at Kirkby-Lonsdale School, the other to persons educated at Kendal School. The annual value of the former is £22 10s., and of the latter £17; they are both tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships.

The following Exhibitions are also attached to the College, though not in its immediate gift:—

(1) One of the annual value of £41 10s. (Tylney Exhibition), the nomination to which is in the hands of the possessor of Tylney Hall, who is to nominate a poor and deserving person between 16 and 20 years of age.

(2) Two of the annual value of £68 5s. (Thomas Exhibitions), open to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees, or in default thereof for

sons of clergymen who have been resident for three years in the diocese of Carlisle. These Exhibitions are in the appointment of the Bishop and Dean of Carlisle and the Provost of the College.

(3) Two of the annual value of about £55 (Berry Exhibitions), open to sons and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Manchester, and in the gift of Trustees, of whom the Provost of the College is one. Candidates must be in need of assistance.

In addition to the above, there are several small Exhibitions which are usually held with some other Scholarship or Exhibition within the College; but no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Bible-Clerkship can be held with any other Exhibition within the College in any case in which the aggregate income of the two emoluments would exceed £110 per annum.

The Exhibitions which are mentioned above as being confined to particular schools or counties may be thrown open to general competition, if Candidates of sufficient merit do not present themselves from the favoured localities; and in the cases in which the Exhibitions are in the gift of persons external to the College, the College is not bound to receive the persons so nominated, unless they are fit, in the judgment of the Provost and Fellows, to be Exhibitioners of the College.

At **New College** there will be in future—

(1) About twenty-five Scholarships, filled by an annual election, held at Winchester College, of six boys receiving education in the School of that College. In default of a sufficient number of duly-qualified candidates, these Scholarships are thrown open to general competition.

(2) About sixteen Open Scholarships.

All the Scholarships are of the inclusive annual value of £80. There are also several Exhibitions in the gift of the College; two or three are filled up annually.

At **Lincoln** there are—

(1) Twelve, or more, Scholarships, open without limitation of age. These Scholarships are of £60, and of £80, annual value, and tenable for four years. The subject of examination is Classics, and the examination is usually held in Hilary Term. A Scholarship may be forfeited by (1) misconduct, (2) neglect of

study, (3) failing to obtain at least a second class in Moderations, (4) non-residence.

(2) Two Scholarships (the Matthews and the Radford Scholarships), which are open under the same conditions as the preceding, and their annual value is £60.

(3) One Scholarship (the Tatham Scholarship), of the annual value of £60, in the election to which there is a preference to persons born or educated in Buckinghamshire.

(4) Two Scholarships, of the value of £60, to which the Rector nominates.

(5) Several College Exhibitions of the annual value of £20 or £30.

At **Magdalen** there are—

(1) Thirty Demyships, of which three or four are usually awarded every year after an examination in Classics, one or more in Mathematics, and one or more in Natural Science. The examination begins on the Tuesday after the end of the full Michaelmas Term, and the Demyships are open, without restriction, to all persons who shall not have attained the age of nineteen years on the day of the election. The inclusive annual value of a Demyship is £80.

a. The examination for the Classical Demyships consists of Greek and Latin composition in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin into English, and questions in Ancient History, Philology, and General Literature.

β. In the examination for Mathematical Demyships, papers are set in Arithmetic and Algebra, in Pure Geometry, in Trigonometry and the Theory of Equations, and in Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions. Candidates are also required to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

γ. In the examination for Natural Science Demyships, questions are set relating to General Physics, to Chemistry, and to Biology, including Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, with the principles of the classification and distribution of plants and animals; but a clear and exact knowledge of the principles of any one of the above-mentioned sciences will be preferred to a more general and less accurate acquaintance with more than one. The examination in Chemistry and Biology will



be partly practical, if necessary. A paper is set in Elementary Algebra and Geometry, which *ceteris paribus* is of weight in the election to Demys, but no candidate is disqualified by failure in this paper. Candidates are also required to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

There are also several Exhibitions restricted to or tenable by Demies.

(2) In addition to these older foundations the annual sum of £500 is to be applied to the granting of Exhibitions of such amount and for such periods and to such persons, being in need of support at the University and otherwise deserving, whether members of the College or not, as the electors shall think fit. The limit of age for these Exhibitions is 21 years.

(3) Vacancies occur from time to time for an Academical Clerk, whose duties are to take part in the daily Choral Services in the Chapel, which extend over about nine months in the year, and such choir practices as may be appointed. Candidates are required to pass, 1. the ordinary matriculation examination of the College; 2. an examination in Music, in which their voice and power of reading at sight are tested by their being required to sing a sacred solo of their own selection, and also some passage selected by the organist. The inclusive annual emolument is about £95. The candidate elected is required to pass at the proper time the several Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A.

At **Brasenose** there are—

(1) Open Scholarships, of which two or three are usually awarded every year. They are of the annual value of £80.

(2) Twenty-two Scholarships (Somerset Scholarships), which are confined in the first instance to Hereford, Manchester, and Marlborough Schools, but which in default of properly-qualified candidates from those Schools are thrown open to general competition, two Scholarships being in such cases occasionally held by the same person.

(3) One Scholarship (John Watson Scholarship) open to all persons under the age of twenty, tenable for five years, and of the annual value of £100. The examination is in Classical subjects.

(4) Twenty Hulme Exhibitions, viz. (1) Twelve Junior Exhi-

bitions of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years, open to candidates of not more than twenty years of age: (2) Eight Senior Exhibitions of the annual value of £130, tenable for four years, open to members of the College who have resided not less than six nor more than twelve Terms, and who have obtained Honours in Moderations. These Exhibitions are open only to candidates whose pecuniary circumstances render them suitable objects of assistance from Mr. Hulme's endowment.

(5) Three Exhibitions (Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions), which are intended to assist in the education for Holy Orders the sons of poor or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot unaided support the expenses of a College education. They are tenable until the expiration of four years from matriculation, and are of the annual value of £40. Candidates must be Undergraduate members of the College who have resided at least one Term.

At Corpus there are—

(1) From twenty-five to thirty Scholarships, of the annual value of £80. Four are usually awarded every year for Classics, one for Mathematics, and one for Natural Science. The time of the examinations is duly advertised.

(2) Some Exhibitions have also been instituted by the President and Fellows, tenable only by Commoners of the College, and awarded at the College examinations.

At Christ Church there are—

(1) Five Open Scholarships each year: the subject of examination for one at least is Mathematics, and for another Natural Science. The annual value is £80.

(2) Three Scholarships each year, confined to boys who have been for three years at Westminster School. The annual value is £80. At the close of the first period of tenure these Scholarships may be continued for a further term of three years.

(3) Two Scholarships each year, confined to Undergraduate members of the House who have resided at least three Terms. These are tenable till the end of the sixteenth Term from matriculation, and may be continued on special grounds for one year longer. The annual value is £80.

(4) Six Scholarships, and not more at any one time, may be awarded to selected candidates for the India Civil Service; they

are tenable during residence, and their annual value may not exceed £50.

(5) Ten College Exhibitions, worth about £85 a year (i.e. £45 in money, together with dinner in Hall and Tuition free of charge). Their tenure is the same as that of Open Scholarships, but there is no limit of age. Candidates must satisfy the Dean that they cannot come to the University without help.

(6) Four Fell Exhibitions, tenable for four years of continuous residence, and worth £40 a year. Candidates must be Commoners of the House, who will on the day of election have resided at least three Terms.

(7) One Slade Exhibition, worth £30 for one year, open to any not yet matriculated.

(8) Three Holford Exhibitions, worth not less than £60 a year and tenable for five years. Candidates must have been educated at Charterhouse School for the two years previous either to the day of election or to their matriculation: but they must not have completed the fourth Term from matriculation. In default of a properly qualified candidate an Exhibition may be thrown open for that turn.

(9) Eighteen Careswell Exhibitions, awarded at an examination held each year at either Shrewsbury School or one of five other Schools in Salop, and tenable under certain conditions for ten years.

At Trinity there are—

(1) Twelve Scholarships on the old foundation, open to all candidates above the age of sixteen and under the age of nineteen on the day of election; and four Millard and Combe Scholarships. Their annual value is £80. The examination is usually held in Michaelmas Term: its subjects are the usual branches of Latin and Greek scholarship: but for one Scholarship weight is generally attached to distinction in Mathematics. The Millard Scholarships are awarded for proficiency in Mathematics or in Natural Science.

(2) One Scholarship (Henniker Scholarship), of the annual value of £25, and tenable in case of re-election for five years. The subjects of examination are Divinity, Mathematics, and Classics.

(3) One Tylney Exhibition, of the annual value of £20.

(4) Several small Exhibitions, open without limit of age.

(5) Four small Exhibitions, tenable for one year, open to Commoners of the College without limitation of age. These are usually filled up in October.

(6) One Ford Studentship of £50 a year, tenable for three years by a student from King's School, Canterbury: two Ford Studentships of £25 a year, tenable for three years, one by a student from the Grammar School, Ipswich, and the other by a student from the Grammar School, Brentwood.

At St. John's there are—

(1) Twenty-two Scholarships, of which fifteen are appropriated to Merchant Taylors' School, two to Coventry School, two to Bristol School, two to Reading School, and one to Tunbridge School. Candidates must be under the age of nineteen, and must produce certificates of having been educated for the two years preceding the day of election at one or other of the above-mentioned Schools. All of these Scholarships are of the annual value of £100. At the close of the first period of tenure the Merchant Taylors' and Bristol Scholarships may be continued till the end of the fifth year from the day of election; the Tunbridge Scholarship only till the end of the fourth year from the same date. In default of properly qualified candidates from the favoured Schools, all the above Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(2) Eight Open Scholarships, of the annual value of £80.

(3) Four Scholarships (Casberd Scholarships), confined to members of the College who have been one year at least in residence, and who are on no foundation. They are tenable till the twenty-first Term after Matriculation, and are of the annual value of £80.

(4) Four Senior Scholarships, open to members of the University educated at Merchant Taylors' School under twenty-eight Terms' standing. They are of the annual value of £150, are tenable for four years, and in default of properly qualified candidates may be thrown open.

There are also certain Exhibitions connected with the College, of which some are subject to the conditions of the Casberd Scholarships, and others are open.

At Jesus there are—

Twenty-four Foundation Scholarships, of which twelve are

entirely open : there are also four Meyricke Scholarships, and one King Charles the First's Scholarship, and about sixteen Meyricke Exhibitions and two King Charles the First's Exhibitions.

The King Charles the First's Scholarship and Exhibitions are restricted to candidates born in Jersey or Guernsey or one of the islands adjacent to them, or educated for two out of the three years last preceding the election either at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

The twelve close Foundation Scholarships and the Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions are restricted, in the first instance, to candidates who are either (1) natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, (2) sons of parents who have been resident in Wales or Monmouthshire for a period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the day of election, (3) persons who have a knowledge of and are able to speak the Welsh language, or (4) persons who have been educated for the three years preceding the election (or preceding their matriculation if members of the University) at a school or schools in Wales or Monmouthshire.

The value of a Scholarship is £80 a year; of an Exhibition not more than £50 a year.

There are no restrictions of age or University standing in the case of candidates for the Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions.

At **Wadham** there are—

(1) Eighteen Scholarships, including five on the foundation of Dr. Hody. Their annual value, inclusive of rooms, is £80. One Scholarship in each year is usually given mainly for Mathematics or Natural Science. In the election to three of Dr. Hody's Scholarships special regard is to be had to proficiency in Greek, and the other two are awarded after an examination in Hebrew. The limit of age in the case of candidates for the Hebrew Scholarships is twenty years on the day of election.

The election of Scholars takes place on December 6.

(2) There is a general Exhibition Fund in the College, from which assistance may be given to such Undergraduate members of the College as shall show by their conduct and industry that they deserve, and by their economical mode of life that they need assistance.

Exhibitions are also given to candidates who do well in the examinations for Scholarships, of such value and duration and

tenable on such limitations as shall seem best to the Warden and Fellows.

(3) Prizes are given yearly within the College for proficiency in the Greek language and literature, or in Greek archæology.

There are also the following Exhibitions:—

(4) Two Exhibitions (Philip Wright's Exhibitions), now of the annual value of £50, for scholars of the Manchester Grammar School.

(5) One Exhibition (Symons Exhibition) of the annual value of £30, to be given to a Commoner, and in the nomination of the Warden.

At **Pembroke** there are three classes of Scholarships:—

(1) *Open*. One (Henney Scholarship) of the annual value of £90. One (Cleobury Scholarship) of the annual value of £100, together with books of the value of £15. Four Foundation Scholarships, two Boulter and Radcliffe Scholarships, two Oades and Stafford Scholarships; the annual value of each of these eight Scholarships does not exceed £80 inclusive of all allowances. Candidates for the Oades and Stafford Scholarships must be in need of assistance at the University.

(2) *Close*, unless thrown open through lack of fit candidates from the favoured Schools. Four of the annual value of £75, for scholars from Abingdon School; one or more (King Charles I. Scholarships) of the annual value of £80, for natives of the Channel Islands, and scholars from Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey; one (Bishop Morley's Scholarship) of the annual value of £80, under the same limitations; four (Townsend Scholarships) of the annual value of £80 and rooms, for scholars from Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Chipping Campden Schools; one (Holford Scholarship) of £60, attached to the Sutton foundation at Charterhouse, or in default, to all scholars of Charterhouse.

(3) *Entirely close*. One (Rous Scholarship) of £60, for a scholar from Eton.

Candidates for the Abingdon or Holford Scholarships must have been educated at Abingdon School or Charterhouse respectively for the two years last preceding the day of election: candidates for the King Charles I, Morley, and Townsend Scholarships must have been educated at the favoured Schools

for two out of the three years last preceding the day of election. If there be no qualified candidate of sufficient merit, the Scholarships are thrown open *pro hac vice*.

As a rule the College offers for open competition from three to five Scholarships annually.

Exhibitions: (1) Two King Charles I. Exhibitions of the annual value of £50, with the same limitations as to eligibility, age, and tenure, as the Scholarships; (2) Exhibitions, founded out of the surplus of the Townsend endowment, to be given to members of the College who may be in need of assistance at the University.

At **Worcester** there are nineteen Scholarships, viz.:—

(1) One Scholarship (Barnes' Scholarship), tenable for four years. There is no limitation of age, or restriction of any kind. The subjects of examination are Classics, and the languages and subject-matter of Holy Scripture.

(2) Five Scholarships (Sir Thomas Cookes' Scholarships), confined to persons who have been, for two out of the three years next preceding the day of election, educated at Bromsgrove School. Failing such candidates of sufficient merit, these Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(3) Four Scholarships (Mrs. Eaton's Scholarships) for sons of clergymen who require assistance to support them at the University. Failing such candidates of sufficient merit, these Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(4) Five open Scholarships (Dr. Clarke's Scholarships).

(5) One open Scholarship (Finney Scholarship).

(6) Three open College Scholarships. These may be filled up by examination, or by selection from the Local Examinations, or others conducted under the authority of the University.

The value of the Barnes Scholarship is £120 a year; of the rest, £80.

The examination for the Cookes close Scholarship will probably for the future take place in Hilary Term; for the rest, in December.

There will be also Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for the same time and on the same conditions as the Scholarships. These are sometimes increased, for deserving candidates, by the addition of free tuition or room-rent, viz.

(1) Three Exhibitions on Sir Thomas Cookes' foundation.

(2) One (Kay Exhibition) open without restriction.

(3) Two (Lady Holford's Exhibitions), with preference for persons educated at the Charterhouse.

(4) Other open Exhibitions will occasionally be offered.

At **Keble** there are annually three or more Scholarships of different amount, from £80 to £60, tenable for four years. For these Scholarships candidates must be below nineteen on the day of election. An Exhibition will be given to which this limit of age will not apply. There is also annually an Historical Scholarship of £60 tenable for three years, for which candidates must be below twenty years of age on the day of election. Candidates for all Scholarships must be members of the Church of England.

The Scholarships and Exhibition are open to all persons who are not members of the University, to members of the College and Non-Collegiate Students who have not exceeded one year's standing from their matriculation, and to other members of the University who have not exceeded two Terms from their matriculation. They are awarded after a competitive examination, at present held in March, and are generally given for Classics; with one annually for Modern History, and one at intervals for Mathematics or Natural Science. In the Classical examination the subjects are—(1) Classics; (2) General Questions; (3) Historical Questions, or Latin and Greek verses as alternatives.

There are also several Exhibitions confined to members of the College, and awarded chiefly upon examination in the subjects studied for Honours in the University Examinations.

At **Hertford** there are forty Scholarships and two Exhibitions.

(1) Thirty of the Scholarships are of the value of £100 per annum each, tenable for five years; and of these, (a) eighteen are open, (b) twelve are limited, viz. three to candidates who have been educated at Harrow School, three to Founder's kin, three to persons born in the county of Essex or having been educated for three years at a school in that county, three to sons of former Fellows of Brasenose College, and sons of Fellows or former Fellows of Hertford College. Candidates for the Open Scholarships, if already members of the University, must not have exceeded the ninth Term from their matriculation. These Scholarships are limited to members of the Church of England.



(2) Three (Lusby Scholarships) are of the value of £50 per annum each, and are open, except that candidates, if already members of the University, must not have exceeded the eighth Term from their matriculation.

(3) Four (Meeke Scholarships) are of the value of £40 per annum each, and are limited to persons educated at the Free Grammar School, Worcester.

(4) One (Macbride Scholarship) is of the value of £40 per annum, and is open.

(5) Two (Lucy Scholarships) are of the value of £40 per annum each, and are limited to persons educated at Hampton Lucy School.

(6) The two Exhibitions (White and Brunsell) are in the gift of the Principal.

All the smaller Scholarships, by the terms of their foundation, are tenable for three years; but they may be extended by vote of the Governing Body.

In case of candidates of sufficient attainments not presenting themselves for any of the limited Scholarships, such Scholarships may be filled up from among the candidates for the open Scholarships.

There is no limit of age for any of the Scholarships, but married persons are not eligible.

At **St. Mary Hall** there is one Exhibition (Nowell Exhibition), of the annual value of £30, and tenable for four years from matriculation. Preference is given to the kin of the Founder, Dr. Nowell, formerly Principal of the Hall, or his wife; and next to the lawful descendants of the Rev. John Rawbone (sometime Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall) by Jane Mary his wife. In default of such candidates the appointment rests with the Principal.

At **St. Edmund Hall** there are (1) one Exhibition of the value of £24 per annum, to which the duties of Librarian of the Hall Library are attached, (2) an Organistship of the value of £24 per annum. Both are usually tenable for three years, and are given after a competitive examination. There is no limit of age. There are also occasionally some Exhibitions of £20 a year which are open to competition.

#### IV. EXHIBITIONS FOR NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

I. Two Exhibitions of the value of £25 each, tenable for three years or till the B.A. degree, are offered every year by the Worshipful Company of Grocers for the benefit of Non-Collegiate Students in the University of Oxford.

The Exhibitions are open to any such Student who

(1) Shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Delegates of such Students his need of help;

(2) Shall have resided in the University during one Term at least (Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one Term);

(3) Shall have passed Responsions; and

(4) Shall have been examined in such manner as shall from time to time have been appointed by the Delegates aforesaid.

The Exhibitions must in any case be vacated at the end of the eighteenth Term from matriculation, or on the admittance of the Exhibitioner as a member of any College or Hall in the University of Oxford.

Each Exhibitioner receives his annual stipend in two equal portions, as determined by the Court of Assistants, on production to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company of a certificate, signed by the Censor, and certifying that he has kept by actual residence such portion of the half-year as is required by the University Regulations; that he has during the same period been diligent in pursuing his studies; that his conduct has been entirely satisfactory; and that he is not in receipt of an income from Exhibitions, Scholarships, or other such emoluments exceeding in the aggregate £80 a year, exclusive of the Grocers' Company's Exhibition.

II. The Clothworkers' Company in London have founded three Exhibitions for the encouragement of Natural Science, and for the benefit of Non-Collegiate Students in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Exhibitions are of the value of £50 a year each, tenable for three years from the date of matriculation, and one Exhibition is awarded each year by the Company for competition among those who may offer themselves in Natural Science at the

Examination held in July under the authority of the *Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board* (see page 212). Candidates, if members of the University of Oxford, must be Non-Collegiate Students of not more than one Term's standing: or they may be persons not members of the University, in which case they are required, if successful, to matriculate as Non-Collegiate Students in the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

The Exhibition is tenable only so long as the holder's name is on the books of the Delegacy.

Each Exhibitioner must pass Responsions in his first year, as a condition of holding the Exhibition for a second year, and the First Public Examination in his second year, as a condition of holding the Exhibition for a third year. Before each instalment of an Exhibition is paid, a certificate must be obtained from the Censor to the effect that the holder has kept such residence as is required of students in full residence in the University during the period for which it is payable, that he has fulfilled the above requirement as to Examinations, and that his moral conduct and attention to his duties as a member of the University have been satisfactory.

In the event of no Candidate appearing to be of sufficient merit to satisfy the Examiners, the Exhibition may be awarded for proficiency in Mathematics, after examination in that subject.

They have also granted three Exhibitions, each of the annual value of £30 and tenable for three years, to be given to Non-Collegiate Students at Oxford who give evidence that they are candidates for honours.

## V. ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1871 the University accepted the sum of £6,000 sterling for the foundation of three Scholarships to be competed for annually in Easter Term under certain regulations, of which the following are the most important:—

The candidates for these Scholarships must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefits of an University education, and, if members of the University, Undergraduates who have not exceeded their third Term of residence.

For every election the Trustees appoint two or more Members of Convocation, not necessarily of their own body, to examine the claims of all persons wishing to become candidates. Every claim on which the judges so appointed cannot agree is referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and his decision is final. No person is received as a candidate without the consent of the Head or Vice-governor of his College or Hall or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, or, if not already a member of the University, without sufficient testimonials. The names of those who have been found to be duly qualified are sent to the Examiners; and the election is then made upon the ground of merit only, except that candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York are *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Each Scholarship is tenable for three years from the date of election. If however a person not a member of the University is elected and his residence is deferred for more than one Term beyond the Term in which he was elected, he only has the profits of his Scholarship from the date of his coming into residence.

The Scholarships are not tenable with any Scholarship or Exhibition in any College or Hall, the annual value of which exceeds the sum of fifty pounds.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF DEGREES AND EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

#### I. OF DEGREES.

##### § 1. General Conditions.

THE University grants degrees in five Faculties, viz. in Arts, Music, Medicine, Law, and Divinity. The three latter are termed 'superior' Faculties, that is, the attainment of a degree in Arts is a 'condition precedent' for entrance upon them. Degrees in Music stand on a peculiar footing, and do not confer the privileges which are attached to a complete course of liberal study.

The special conditions which are required before a candidate is eligible to receive any of these degrees in ordinary course are mentioned below. Three further conditions are common to all degrees. (1) Candidates must obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be: this consent must be signified in writing to the Registrar on or before the day on which the degree is to be conferred. (2) They must obtain the consent of the University, for which purpose their names are publicly read out in Congregation by one of the Proctors. (3) They must give notice of their intention to become candidates, by entering their names in a book, which is kept for the purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house, not later than the day before that on which they purpose to take their degrees.

When all the required conditions have been satisfied, the candidates are presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in the House of Congregation: those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.A., B.M., or B.C.L., give a promise to conform to the Statutes of the University; those who are to be admitted to the degree of M.A., D.M., D.C.L., B.D., or D.D., also give a

promise in reference to their privileges as members of the House of Convocation ; and those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.D., or D.D., are further required to signify their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. The formula which is employed by the Vice-Chancellor in conferring the degrees of M.A., D.M., D.C.L., and in which the name of the Holy Trinity occurs, may be varied, if objection be urged.

## § 2. Special Conditions of the several Degrees.

### 1. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(a) Candidates, except, on certain conditions, members of an Affiliated College (see p. 224), must have resided for twelve Terms within the limits of the University, under the conditions mentioned in Chapter I, pp. 17-22: a certificate to this effect must be given by their College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. And since the statutable time of residence in each Term is shorter than the Term itself, candidates who have resided for twelve consecutive Terms from their matriculation are eligible for their degree in their twelfth Term as soon as they have completed the statutable residence for that Term: for example, a student who matriculates in Michaelmas Term 1885, may be eligible for a degree in Trinity Term 1888, i.e. in about two years and eight months.

(β) They must exhibit to the Registrar, on or before the day on which they propose to take their degree, certificates of having passed the First and Second Public Examinations, i.e. (1) either (a) the *Testamur* of the Classical Moderators, or (b) a certificate of having been placed in a Class in Greek and Latin Literature, together with a certificate (which may be either combined with or, in the case referred to on p. 140, distinct from the certificate of the Class) of having satisfied the Moderators in the Gospels or the substituted matter, or (c) a certificate of having passed the General Examination at Cambridge together with a certificate of Incorporation at Oxford: (2) the *Testamur* of the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion or in the substituted matter; (3) either the *Testamurs* of having passed one of the legitimate combinations of three subjects in the Pass

School, or the certificate of having been placed in a Class in one of the Honour Schools, at the Second Public Examination.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £7 10s. Members of Colleges and Halls have also to pay a fee to their College or Hall: see p. 239.

## 2. DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

(α) Candidates must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have entered upon the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation (reckoning only those Terms in which they have kept their name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students). There is no prescribed interval of time between the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, so that a Candidate who has attained the requisite standing can take them on the same day.

(β) They must pay to the University a fee of £12, unless they have previously been admitted to, and paid the fees for, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine, in which case the fee is £7. Members of Colleges and Halls also pay a fee to their College or Hall: see p. 239.

At the expiration of the Term in which a Master of Arts has taken his degree (Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one) he becomes a '*Regent Master*.' He is then, but not until then, a member of the House of Convocation, and as such entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House, so long as he pays his annual dues to the University, and also keeps his name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students. Arrangements have been made by which he may compound for all such dues by payment of a single sum, and thus become a life-member of Convocation.

## 3. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(α) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must have had their names on the books of a College or Hall or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students for twenty-six Terms, and must have entered on the twenty-seventh Term.

(γ) They must have passed an Examination (see p. 204), and must exhibit to the Registrar the certificate of the Examiners.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £6 10s.

Bachelors of Civil Law are not, as such, members of the House of Convocation: but since every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law has also attained the standing which is necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, it is usual for the two degrees to be held together. The University allows this to be done without the sacrifice of any of the privileges of either degree.

#### 4. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have completed five years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

(β) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or his deputy, a dissertation composed by themselves on a subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

#### 5. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must have had their names on the books of a College or Hall or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students for twenty-six Terms, and must have entered on the twenty-seventh Term.

(γ) They must have spent four years in the study of Medicine, either at Oxford or elsewhere, from the time of their passing in any one School of the Second Public Examination.

(δ) They must have passed two Examinations at intervals of two years; and, as one of the conditions of the second of such Examinations, they must produce certificates, to be approved by a majority of the Examiners, of having attended some Hospital of good repute. (See p. 208.)

(ε) They must pay to the University (1) a fee of £9 after passing both their Examinations, (2) a fee of £6 10s. on the occasion of taking their degree.



Bachelors of Medicine who wish to have the licence of the University to practise Medicine must produce testimonial letters from the Regius Professor and one other Doctor of Medicine, or from three Doctors of Medicine resident at Oxford; the consent of the University must then be obtained in the same way as in the case of ordinary degrees: after this has been given, a licence is issued under the seal of the University, which entitles the holder to be registered as a Medical Practitioner.

#### 6. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must have completed three years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

(β) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Medicine, a dissertation composed by themselves on some medical subject approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

All who have been admitted as Doctors of Medicine have *ipso facto* the licence of the University to practise Medicine.

#### 7. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

(a) Candidates must have completed three years from the day on which they became Regent Masters of Arts.

(β) They must have been admitted to Priest's Orders, and must exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor in the House of Congregation either their Letters of Orders or a certificate from the Registrar of the Diocese in which they were ordained.

(γ) They must read publicly in the Divinity School, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Divinity, two dissertations composed by themselves in English on Theological subjects, either dogmatical or critical, approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him copies of them.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £14.

#### 8. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

(a) Candidates must have completed four years from the time of their admission as Bachelors of Divinity.

(β) They must publicly read and expound in English, in the Divinity School, on three separate days, three portions, either continuous or separate, of Holy Scripture. They must also notify the University of the time and subject of their exposition three clear days before.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £4*s*.

*Accumulation of the degrees of B.D. and D.D.*—Any Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to regency may, with the consent of the House of Convocation, which must be embodied in a decree, take the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity at the same time. In this case (1) he is at liberty to perform the exercises for either of the two degrees, whichever he may choose; (2) he is required to pay a fee of £5 in addition to the fees for both the degrees.

#### 9. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

(α) Candidates must have matriculated as members of the University, and must have satisfied certain literary requirements (see p. 211), but they are not required either to have resided, or to have attained any academical standing, except that which is involved in the interval of time which must elapse between their two Examinations.

(β) They must have passed two Examinations, and have composed a piece of music in five-part harmony. (See p. 211.)

(γ) They must pay to the University, (1) a fee of £7 after passing both their Examinations, (2) a fee of £5 on the occasion of taking their degree.

#### 10. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

(α) Candidates must produce a certificate, signed by two or more trustworthy persons, that they have been studying or practising Music, either at Oxford or elsewhere, for five years from their admission as Bachelors of Music.

(β) They must pass an Examination, which is conducted wholly in writing, and compose a piece of vocal music of eight parts, with an accompaniment for a full orchestra, which, when approved by the Professor of Music, must be performed in public, and a copy of it deposited in the Music School.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £10.

### § 3. Degrees conferred upon Absent Persons.

Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Civil Law, or of Medicine, and who are resident in a British colony, may be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or to that of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine or Divinity, in their absence, under the following conditions:—

1. They must have completed the statutable period of standing for the degree which they seek.

2. Candidates for the degree of Civil Law or of Medicine must transmit their dissertations, and candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity their exercises, to the Regius Professor of their faculty, and obtain his approval of them.

3. They must transmit a testimonial of good character, if in Holy Orders, from the Bishop or Archdeacon of the colony; if laymen, from either the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Governor, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, of the Colony.

4. They must, as for a degree in ordinary course, obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, and such consent must be signified in the usual way.

5. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity must also transmit a declaration of their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

### § 4. Incorporation.

Members of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin can be, under certain conditions, incorporated into the University of Oxford, i.e. admitted to the same status and degree which they hold in their own University.

#### I. INCORPORATION OF UNDERGRADUATES.

(1) They must be matriculated either as members of a College or Hall, or as Non-Collegiate Students.

(2) In counting their standing they can count only those Terms which they kept at their University by a residence of forty-two days: which residence must be certified in writing under the

seal of their College or University, and the certificate delivered to the Registrar of the University of Oxford within twenty-one days in full Term after their matriculation.

(3) The certificate mentioned in the foregoing clause must be publicly read in the Ancient House of Congregation, and the consent of that House formally asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been granted, the Vice-Chancellor publicly mentions the number of Terms which the Undergraduate is entitled to count towards his degree at Oxford.

The only exemptions from Examinations which are allowed are that (a) those who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge are exempted from Responsions, and (b) those who have passed the General Examination at Cambridge from the First Public Examination.

## 2. INCORPORATION OF GRADUATES.

(1) They must obtain the consent of the Hebdomadal Council.

(2) They must be matriculated, either as members of a College or Hall, or as Non-Collegiate Students.

(3) They must, within twenty-one days in full Term after their matriculation, produce to the Registrar a certificate or certificates under the seal of their College or University, stating (a) the degree or degrees to which they have been admitted, and (b) that before taking their first degree they were actually resident in their University during the greater part of each of nine Terms. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the certificate must further give the date of his matriculation, and state the number of Terms during which his name remained on the boards or books of his College or of the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

(4) These certificates must be publicly read in Congregation, and the consent of that House asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been given, the person to be incorporated is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and formally admitted to the same status and degree in the University of Oxford as that which he is certified to have in his own University. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the Vice-Chancellor also mentions the number of Terms which he is entitled to count towards his next degree, the number so counted being reckoned from the date of his matriculation at his own University, and Easter Term at Cambridge or Dublin

being reckoned as equivalent to Easter and Trinity Terms at Oxford.

(5) Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity are further required, before presentation to the Vice-Chancellor, to make and subscribe the Declaration of Assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer which is prescribed for graduates in Divinity in ordinary course at Oxford.

The standing of graduates incorporated, above the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is counted from the day of their incorporation.

The fees which are payable to the University on the occasion of incorporation are mentioned on p. 230.

## II. OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

### § 1. Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University does not lay down a uniform course for all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but allows a large amount of choice in regard both to the subjects, the time, and the order of the several Examinations. There are altogether twelve Examinations in Arts<sup>1</sup>: but it is not required that every candidate for the degree of B.A. should pass all of these. In ordinary cases, *four* suffice for the purpose of obtaining a degree. (1) *Responsions* are obligatory upon all, except those who have either (a) passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or (b) satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics (p. 213), or (c) obtained a special certificate at the examination of Senior Candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations (p. 216), or (d) resided for three years and obtained Honours in the Final Examination at an Affiliated College (see p. 224), or (e) have been placed in the List of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India (see p. 222). They may be passed either before or after matriculation. (2) *The First Public Examination* is obligatory upon all (except those who have passed the General Examination at Cambridge, and have been incorporated at Oxford), but a

<sup>1</sup> The Papers and Questions set at all the Examinations in Arts are published at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street, Oxford.

student has the choice of entering his name either as an ordinary candidate or as a candidate for Classical Honours. There is also an Examination for Honours in Mathematics, which is altogether optional, and which does not count as one of the Examinations which are necessary for a degree. (3) *The Second Public Examination* consists of two parts. (a) The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the matter substituted therefor, is uniformly obligatory upon all. (b) The other part of the Examination is subdivided into seven Schools, of which, though a student may combine as many as he pleases, no student is required to pass more than one. These Schools are (a) the Pass School, (b) the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores, (c) the Honour School of Mathematics, (d) the Honour School of Natural Science, (e) the Honour School of Jurisprudence, (f) the Honour School of Modern History, (g) the Honour School of Theology.

The conditions under which candidates are eligible for, and under which certificates are given or Honours awarded in the several Examinations, are mentioned below: the other conditions which are required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are mentioned above (p. 121).

## 1. RESPONSIONS.

1. TIME.—This Examination is held four times a year: it begins (a) on a day between September 20 and October 5, to be fixed from year to year by the Vice-Chancellor (this Examination is specially known as the ‘Examination in lieu of Responsions’), (b) in Michaelmas Term on Friday in the eighth week of full Term, (c) in Hilary Term on Friday in the eighth week of full Term, (d) in Trinity Term on the Friday before Commemoration.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates for this Examination are of two classes, those who are, and those who are not yet, members of the University. The names of both classes of candidates have to be given in to the Junior Proctor, at an hour and place fixed by him, not less than six clear days before the beginning of the Examination: and both classes of candidates are required

(1) To pay a fee of £2.

- (2) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose,  
 (a) the particular Greek and Latin books which they offer,  
 \*\*\* A candidate born in India of parents born in India  
 may offer one Oriental language, either Sanskrit or  
 Arabic, in place of either Greek or Latin;  
 (b) whether they offer Euclid or Algebra.

Those candidates who are already members of the University may give in their names to the Proctor personally, and are required to exhibit the certificate which they received from the Vice-Chancellor at the time of their matriculation (or an official copy of it duly attested by the Registrar).

Those candidates who are not yet members of the University can only give in their names to the Proctor through the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall, or the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, who must at the same time transmit to the Proctor a certificate that in his opinion the Candidate *bona fide* desires admission at such College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

The names of all Candidates who have thus given in their names are printed in a list which is affixed to certain public places within the University, and published in the *University Gazette*.

**3. SUBJECTS.**—There are five separate subjects of examination, in each of which a Candidate must satisfy the Examiners. The principle of compensation between different subjects is not recognised: failure in any one subject exposes a Candidate to rejection.

The amounts of the several subjects which are required, under the existing regulations of the Board of Studies, are as follows:—

**(1) Algebra.**

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations.

**Or, Geometry.**

Euclid's Elements, Books I, II.

**(2) Arithmetic; the whole.**

[A Candidate is expected to be able to do correctly sums in Vulgar

and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion and its applications, Interest (simple and compound), Square Measure, and Square Root: Hensley's *Scholar's Arithmetic* will be found a convenient manual.]

### (3) Greek and Latin Grammar.

[A Candidate is expected to possess the kind of knowledge which is involved in the parsing of a regular grammatical sentence, i. e. to decline substantives, adjectives, and pronouns: to conjugate verbs: and to understand the elementary rules of Syntax.]

### (4) Translation from English into Latin prose.

[A short passage of easy English narrative is usually chosen, and a Candidate is expected to render it into Latin without violating any of the simpler rules of Latin Syntax. It is sufficient if the Latin be grammatically correct, without being elegant in style. A student who has not been accustomed to write Latin should, in preparing for this Examination, imitate Cæsar rather than Livy or Tacitus. A convenient collection of passages representing the average standard of both this and the First Public Examination is Sargent's *Easy Passages for Translation into Latin Prose*.]

### (5) One Greek Author: and one Latin Author.

A Candidate is free to offer any standard Classical authors, but the selection is usually made from the following list, the required amount of each book in which is specified by the Board of Studies. Candidates who wish to offer other books are required to communicate with the Chairman of the Board of Studies fourteen days before the names are received by the Proctor:—

*Homer*: any five consecutive books.

*Æschylus*: any two plays.

*Sophocles*: any two plays.

*Euripides*: any two plays of at least 2400 lines in the aggregate.

*Aristophanes*: any two plays.

*Herodotus*: any two consecutive books.

*Thucydides*: any two consecutive books.

*Xenophon*: *Anabasis*, any four consecutive books; or *Hellenics*, any three consecutive books; or *Memorabilia*, any three books.

*Demosthenes*: *Philippics* and *Olynthiacs*; or, *De Corona*; or *Contra Midiam*.

*Æschines*: *In Ctesiphontem*.

*Virgil*: (1) the *Bucolics*, with any three consecutive books of the *Æneid*; or (2) the *Georgics*; or (3) any five consecutive books of the *Æneid*.

*Horace*: (1) any three books of the *Odes* (counting the *Epodes* as a book of the *Odes*), together with either a book of the *Satires*, or a book of the *Epistles*, or the *Ars Poetica*; or (2) the *Satires*, with the *Ars Poetica*; or (3) the *Epistles* with the *Ars Poetica*.

*Juvenal*: the whole, except *Satires II, VI, IX*.



*Plautus* : any three plays.

*Livy* : any two complete consecutive books.

*Cæsar* : De Bello Gallico, any four consecutive books.

*Sallust* : Bellum Catilinarium, and Jugurthinum.

*Cicero* : (1) the first three Philippics; or (2) de Senectute and de Amicitia; or (3) four Catiline orations, with the oration pro Archia; or (4) pro Murena and pro lege Manilia; or (5) pro Cluentio and pro lege Manilia; or (6) pro Murena and pro Milone; or (7) pro Archia and pro Milone.

*Tacitus* : any two complete consecutive books of (1) either the Annals (2) or the Histories; (3) the Germania and Agricola with one complete book of the Annals or of the Histories.

A candidate who is permitted to offer either Sanskrit or Arabic (p. 130), and who offers any of the following books and authors, is required, until further notice, to offer the following amounts of the several books or authors :—

(1) **Sanskrit.**

*Hitopadeśa* : Books I, II, III, with Introduction.

*Nala* : the whole, with any one of the four Books of the Hitopadeśa.

*Mahā-bhārata* : any portion consisting of 2,500 consecutive lines.

*Rāmāyana* : any portion consisting of 2,500 consecutive lines.

*Pañcā-tantra* : Book I, or Books II, III.

*Raghū-vaṇśa* : I-VII.

*Kumāra-sambhava* : I-VII.

*Bhagavad-gītā* : the whole.

*Bhaṭṭi-kāvya* : I-V, with the commentary of Jaya-maṅgala.

(2) **Arabic.**

(1) *Kur'ān* : Sur. I, 19, 90-114, with the commentary of al-Baidāwī (ed. Fleischer) on Sur. 19.

(2) The *Mu'allakāt* : any two of the poems with the commentary (ed. Arnold).

(3) *Al-Ḥariri* : any three Maḳāmas with commentary.

(4) *El-Fakhri* (ed. Ahlwardt), pp. 1-175, or 176-390.

(5) [*El-Belādhori*] : Anonyme Arabische Chronik (ed. Ahlwardt, Bd. xi, ed. 1883), pp. 161-359.

(6) The portion of the *Ikhwānu-ṣ-Safā* edited by Dieterici, under the title Thier und Mensch. 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1881.

Every Candidate will be examined in the Sanskrit or Arabic book or author which he offers in such manner as to test especially his knowledge of the grammar of the language.

Candidates who do not offer Latin are required to translate an easy passage of English into the language which they offer.

Tutors of Candidates who are desirous of offering books or authors not contained in the above list are desired to communicate with the Chairman of the Board of Studies for Responsions (the Provost of Queen's) as early as possible.

4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The order of the Examina-

tion is left to a considerable extent in the hands of the Examiners (who from the analogy which they bear to certain ancient officers are called 'Masters of the Schools'). The following is, however, the order from which there is seldom any considerable departure.

On the first three days all the Candidates are assembled together in one or more of the large rooms within the precincts of the 'Schools,' and printed questions in subjects 1, 2, 3, 4 (and sometimes in subject 5) are given to all alike, to be answered in writing. On the succeeding days the Candidates are examined *viva voce*, chiefly, but not exclusively, in their Greek and Latin books. For this purpose they are arranged in two divisions, and to each division three Examiners are assigned. The Examination in each of these divisions goes on simultaneously, and in each of them not more than twenty-one Candidates can be examined every day. The order in which Candidates are required to present themselves is usually that of the printed list, but the Examiners have power to vary it, and Candidates should be careful to consult from day to day the list prepared by the Clerk of the Schools which is exhibited in the Hall of the Schools. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the appointed time is liable to have his name erased from the list, unless he is able to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of his having had a valid reason for absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Examiners.

At the close of each day those Candidates who have satisfied the Examiners in all the subjects of Examination, receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a written certificate or *Testamur*, signed by them, to that effect. Those Candidates who have failed to satisfy the Examiners are at liberty to present themselves for examination again in a subsequent Term, provided that on each occasion of their doing so they give in their names to the Junior Proctor in the way mentioned above (p. 129).

At the close of the Examination the names of those who have passed are printed in the *University Gazette*.

## 2. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

This Examination, which from the circumstance of the Exami-

ners being styled 'Moderators' is sometimes known as 'Moderations,' varies according as the Candidates (1) do not seek Honours, (2) seek Honours in Classics, (3) seek Honours in Mathematics. Every Candidate must satisfy the Examiners in one or the other of the first two divisions, the third is wholly voluntary.

### 1. Examination of those who do not seek Honours.

1. TIME.—The Examination is held twice a year: (1) in Michaelmas Term, beginning on the Monday in the eighth week of full Term; (2) in Trinity Term, beginning on the Monday in the week before Commemoration.

2. CANDIDATES.—Two preliminary conditions must have been fulfilled by those who offer themselves.

(1) They must have entered upon the fourth Term from their Matriculation. (But members of an Affiliated College, who wish to claim the privileges mentioned on p. 224, must not have been matriculated.)

(2) They must be able to present one or other of the following certificates:—

(a) That of having passed Responsions (or the Examination in lieu of Responsions) (p. 129).

(b) That of having passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge.

(c) That of having satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics (p. 213).

(d) That of having shown sufficient merit in the Local Examinations to be excused Responsions (p. 216).

(e) That of having completed a course of three years, and of having obtained honours in the Final Examination, at an Affiliated College (p. 224).

(f) That of being on the List of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, or of having been on such list and having become a member of that Service (p. 222).

(3) Those who have satisfied these conditions must further, either in person or through their Tutor, have given in their names to the Junior Proctor, at a place and time of which notice is previously given by him (about a fortnight before the be-

ginning of the Examination). But Candidates who have omitted to enter their names at the appointed time may do so by application to the Proctor up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the day before that on which the Examination begins, or if the day before be a Sunday, then up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the Saturday preceding, on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee or fees, on the occasion of each such application. In so giving in their names they are required—

(a) To exhibit their Matriculation paper (unless they offer themselves as members of an Affiliated College under the conditions mentioned on p. 224).

(b) To exhibit one or other of the six certificates mentioned above.

(c) To pay a fee of £1 10s.

(d) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose—

1. The particular Greek and Latin books which they offer.

[See p. 137.]

\* \* \* A Candidate born in India of parents born in India may offer one Oriental language, either Sanskrit or Arabic, in place of either Greek or Latin.

2. Whether they offer Logic, or Mathematics.

3. In what Greek and Latin books they satisfied the Masters of the Schools, or the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners, or the Examiners of Senior Candidates at the Local Examinations.

(e) Every Candidate who desires to be excused from examination in the Gospels must deliver, or transmit through his Tutor, to the Proctor a statement signed, if he be of full age, by himself, or, if he be not of full age, by his parent or guardian, that he or his parent or guardian for him, as the case may be, objects on religious grounds to such an examination. The book which such Candidate offers in place of the Gospels (see below) must be specified on the list of subjects given in by him to the Proctor,

A Candidate who offers an Oriental language instead either of Greek or of Latin may offer, in lieu of the Holy Gospels, an additional book in that Oriental language to be approved by the Board of Studies; or he may substitute for an examination in

the Greek Text of the Holy Gospels additional matter sanctioned by the Board.

(f) Every Candidate whose name has previously been placed in the Class-list by the Classical Moderators, but who failed to satisfy them in either the Gospels or the book offered instead thereof, and who offers himself for subsequent examination in a book offered instead of the Gospels, is required to specify the books and subjects which he offered for Classical Honours.

The names which are thus given in are printed in a list which is affixed to certain public places within the University, and also published in the *University Gazette*.

**3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.**—These are five in number; between them no compensation is admitted: a Candidate is required to satisfy the Examiners in each of them separately.

**(1) The Four Gospels in Greek.**

[Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter.]

Candidates who desire under the conditions specified above (e) to offer a book in place of the Gospels, may offer any one of the *Greek* books in the list of Subjects from which they may choose their other books, provided that it is not the same as the book in which they satisfied the Masters of the Schools (or the Examiners whose certificates are accepted in lieu of the Testamur of the Masters of the Schools), nor a portion of any of the same authors which they are offering in the course of the same Examination.

**(2) Logic, or Mathematics.**

(a) For Candidates who offer Logic the subjects of examination are the Elements of Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

The subjects may be studied either in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or in any other works which cover the same ground.

(b) For Candidates who offer Mathematics the subjects of examination are (i) *In Algebra*, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, of Algebraical Quantities (including simple irrational quantities expressed by radical signs or fractional indices), Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, Quadratic Equations containing one unknown quantity, Questions producing such Equations, and the simplest properties of Ratio and Proportion. (ii) *In Geometry*, the Geometry of the Circle, viz. Euclid, Book III, and the first nine Propositions of Book IV.

(3) **Translation of English into Latin.** A Candidate is expected to be able to translate into Latin, without grammatical mistake, a passage of an English author slightly more idiomatic than is required at *Responsions*.

(4) **Three Books**, of which one at least must be Greek and one Latin, and one either a historical or a philosophical work, from the following lists. Whatever be the particular books offered, candidates are required to show a competent knowledge both of the text and of the contents of the books which they offer, and to answer not only questions relating to Grammar and Literature, but also any questions directly arising out of the matters treated of in these books.

Candidates who matriculated in or after Easter Term 1876 must select their three books from the following list and under the following conditions:—

*Greek*.—\*Herodotus, V, VI. \*Thucydides, VI, VII. \*Xenophon: Memorabilia, I, II, IV. \*Plato: Apologia, Meno. \*Aristotle: Polit. I, III. Demosthenes: De Corona. Homer: II. XVII-XXII. Aristophanes: Acharn., Nubes. *Latin*.—\*Livy, V, VI, VII. \*Tacitus: Hist. I, II, III. Cicero: Pro Roscio Amerino, Philipp. II. Terence: Andr., Phorm., Heaut. Virgil: Æn. VII-XII. Horace: Sat. I, II; Epist. I, II. Juvenal (except Sat. II, VI, IX).

[Candidates who matriculated between Easter Term, 1876, and Hilary Term, 1880, both inclusive, may also select Æschylus: Prom., Pers., Sept. c. Theb. \*Cicero: De Natura Deorum, I, II.]

The historical and philosophical works, from which one at least of the books which are offered must be selected, are marked with an asterisk.

No Candidate will be allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools (or the Examiners whose certificates are accepted in lieu of the Testamur of the Masters of the Schools), except in the following cases:—

- (i) Candidates who have offered any portion of Cicero other than his Orations at Responsions (or the equivalent Examinations) may offer Orations of Cicero at Moderations, and *vice versa*.
- (ii) Candidates who have offered the Odes or Epodes of Horace together with the Ars Poetica at Responsions (or the equivalent Examinations) may offer the Satires and Epistles of Horace at Moderations.

But Candidates who have offered a portion of the Odyssey at Responsions or the equivalent Examinations will not be allowed to offer

a portion of the Iliad at Moderations, nor will Candidates who have offered the Georgics at Responsions or the equivalent Examinations be allowed to offer a portion of the Æneid at Moderations.

A Candidate who is permitted to offer either Sanskrit or Arabic (p. 135) is required, until further notice, to select the book, or the two books, which he offers from the following lists: but in no case will a Candidate be allowed to offer the same book, or any part of it, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools.

(1) **Sanskrit.**

*Pañca-tantra*: Book I, or Books II, III.

*Raghu-vamśa*: I-VII.

*Kumāra-sambhava*: I-VII.

*Bhagavad-gītā*: the whole.

*Bhāṣṭi-kāvya*: I-V, with the commentary of Jaya-maṅgala.

(2) **Arabic.**

(1) *Kur'ān*: Sur. 1, 19, 90-114, with the commentary of al-Baidāwī (ed. Fleischer) on Sur. 19.

(2) *The Mu'allakāt*: any two of the poems with the commentary (ed. Arnold).

(3) *Al-Hariri*: any three Makāmas with commentary.

(4) *El-Fakhri* (ed. Ahlwardt), pp. 1-175, or 176-390.

(5) [*El-Belādhori*]: Anonyme Arabische Chronik (ed. Ahlwardt, Bd. xi, ed. 1883), pp. 161-359.

Candidates who offer two Arabic books are required to offer either (1), or (2), or (3), with either (4) or (5).

Candidates are also required to translate short passages from books not specially offered by them, and, unless they offer Latin, to translate from English into the language which they offer.

(5) **Translation** of passages of Greek and Latin books which have not been specially offered.

**4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination is conducted chiefly in writing, partly also *viva voce*. On the first day of the Examination the Candidates assemble at the Schools, and are supplied with printed questions on each of the five subjects successively, though not always in the same order. On succeeding days the Candidates are examined *viva voce* in two divisions, to each of which three Moderators are assigned. Not more than sixteen Candidates are thus examined every day in each division: those who are also Candidates for Mathematical Honours (see p. 142) are examined first. A list of the order in which Candidates are required to appear is prepared by the Clerk of the

Schools and exhibited in the Hall of the Schools; and Candidates should be careful to consult it from day to day. If any Candidate fails to appear at the required time, he is liable to have his name struck off the list, unless he satisfies the Vice-Chancellor that he has a valid reason for absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Moderators.

At the close of each day's *viva voce* examination, every Candidate who has satisfied the Moderators in each of these five subjects receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a written *Testamur*, signed by the Moderators, to that effect. Any Candidate who fails to satisfy the Examiners may offer himself again at any subsequent Examination, provided that on each occasion of his so offering himself he gives in his name to the Junior Proctor, and otherwise complies with the conditions mentioned above (p. 134). As in the case of Responsions, though the University imposes no limit to the number of times of candidature, each Society (see pp. 25-27) usually lays down a rule in this respect.

The names of all who have passed at each Examination are published in the *University Gazette*.

## 2. Examination of those who seek Honours in Classics.

1. TIME.—The Examination is held in Hilary Term, and begins on the Thursday in the seventh week of full Term.

2. CANDIDATES.—The preliminary conditions are the same as are required from those who do not seek Honours, with the exception that they must have entered upon their fourth and not have exceeded their eighth Term from the Term of their Matriculation inclusively. (But members of an Affiliated College who wish to claim the privileges mentioned below, p. 224, must not have been matriculated.)

## 3. SUBJECTS.

(1) **The Four Gospels in Greek.**—This part of the Examination differs in no respect from that of those who do not seek Honours, and every Candidate who objects on religious



grounds to an examination in the Gospels may, in the same way, after having delivered the required statement to the Proctor (p. 135), offer instead thereof any one of the Greek books which may be offered by those who do not seek Honours, provided that it is not the same as that in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools (or the Examiners whose certificates are accepted in lieu of the *Testamur* of the Masters of the Schools, p. 134), or as any one of those which he offers for Honours, or which, in the case mentioned below, he has previously offered. A Candidate who fails to satisfy the Moderators in either the Gospels or the substituted subject may, notwithstanding, be placed in the Class-list, and may offer himself for examination in the Gospels, or the substituted subject, in any subsequent Term: but he cannot offer himself for any part of the Second Public Examination until he has satisfied the Moderators in this part of the First Public Examination.

(2) **Greek and Latin Literature.**—The following are the regulations which come into effect in Hilary Term 1886:—

I. All Candidates for Honours will be examined in the following subjects:—

- (a) Translation of passages from Homer (Dindorf), Virgil (Papillon), Demosthenes (Dindorf 1874), and Cicero's Orations (Baier and Kayser).
  - (b) Translation of passages from other Greek and Latin authors.
  - (c) Portions of three authors specially offered, taken from the following list, but not more than one from any one group.
- A. (1) Æschylus, the *Trilogy*, or any four plays including the *Agamemnon*. [Paley, Cambr. texts.]
- (2) Sophocles, any three plays: or any two plays with the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus. [Campbell.]
- (3) Euripides, any four of the following plays—*Bacchæ*, *Hippolytus*, *Ion*, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, *Medea*, *Phœnissæ*, *Hecuba*, *Alcestis*. [Paley, Cambr. texts.]
- B. (1) Aristophanes, any three of the following plays—*Acharn.*, *Aves*, *Equites*, *Nub.*, *Ran.*, *Vesp.* [Dindorf, ed. 1851.]
- (2) Thucydides, any three consecutive books. [Bekker.]
- (3) Pindar, *Olympian* and *Pythian Odes*. [Dissen.]
- (4) Theocritus. [Fritzsche, ed. 1870.]

- (5) Plato, Republic, Books I-IV : *or* the Gorgias and Protagoras. Baiter and Orelli.]
- C. (1) Horace, Odes, Epodes, Carmen Sæculare, and Ars Poetica, with *either* the Satires *or* the Epistles. [Orelli.]
- (2) Juvenal [Mayor, 2nd ed.] (omitting Satires 2, 6, 9), with *either* Persius [Conington 2nd ed.], *or* one book of the Satires of Horace.
- (3) Catullus (selections published by the Clarendon Press): with Propertius, Books I-III, *or* IV, V. [Palmer.]
- D. (1) Tacitus, Annals I-IV, *or* the Histories. [Halm.]
- (2) Livy, Books II-V. [Madvig.]
- (3) Plautus, any four of the following plays—Amphitruo, Aulularia, Captivi, Menæchmi, Miles Gloriosus, Mostellaria, Rudens, Trinummus. [Ritschl.]
- (4) Terence. [Wagner.]
- (5) Lucretius, Books I, II, III, V. [Munro, 3rd ed.]
- (6) Cicero, Letters, Parts I and II of Watson's Selection, *or* De Oratore, Books I, II.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than three books unless they do so under the regulations of Sect. III.

The examination in these books will include questions bearing upon their contents, style, and literary history.

Questions will also be set in Greek and Latin grammar, literary criticism, and antiquities.

The following arrangement of papers is contemplated in these Regulations:—

- Authors named in (a)—six hours.
- Other authors, as in (b)—three hours.
- Books offered, as in (c)—three hours for each.
- General paper, grammar, &c.—three hours.

II. Candidates must also offer one of the following subjects:—

- (1) The History of the Greek Drama, with Aristotle's Poetics, ed. Vahlen (omitting cc. 20 and 25).
- (2) The History of Attic Oratory, with Jebb's Selections.
- (3) The History of Roman Poetry to the end of the Augustan Age, with Quintilian, De Instit. Orat., Book X (ed. Bonnell).
- (4) The elements of Deductive Logic, with *Either*, Magrath's Selections from the Organon, §§ 3-6; 22-33; 36-47; 50-53; 61-66; 68 and first paragraph of 69; 105-112; 118-127. (All these sections are to be understood as inclusive.)

*Or*, such portions of Inductive Logic as are contained in Mill's Logic, Bk. III, ch. i-iv, vi-viii, x-xii, and xx.

- (5) The elements of Comparative Philology (including Syntax) as applied to the illustration of the Greek and Latin languages.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than two of these subjects unless they do so under the regulations of Sect. III.

III. All Candidates will be examined in Latin Prose Composition.

Papers will also be set in Greek Prose Composition, and in Greek and Latin Verse Composition; but—

- (1) The omission of either or both of the Verse Composition papers may be compensated for by a fourth<sup>1</sup> book taken from the list in Sect. I (c), or an additional subject taken from the list in Sect. II.
- (2) The omission of Greek Prose Composition may be compensated for by an additional subject taken from the list in Sect. II.

Failure in or the omission of one paper will not necessarily prevent a Candidate from gaining the highest honours.

**4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination is conducted in writing. After all the Candidates have been examined, the Moderators distribute the names of those whom they judge to have shown sufficient merit into three Classes, with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. Each Candidate who is so placed receives a Certificate, signed by the Moderators, to that effect: if he has also satisfied them in the Four Gospels (or the substituted matter) that fact is stated in the Certificate. If a Candidate, though not of sufficient merit to be placed in the Class-list, has yet shown as much knowledge of the several subjects as is required from those who do not seek Honours, the Moderators are empowered to give him a *Testamur*, which has the same effect as if he had satisfied the Moderators appointed to examine those who do not seek Honours. The Class-list is put up in the Hall of the Schools, and is also published in the *University Gazette*.

### **3. Examination of those who seek Honours in Mathematics.**

**1. TIME.**—This Examination is held twice a year, and begins

<sup>1</sup> In this case the Candidate must select one book from each of the four groups A, B, C, D.

in Michaelmas Term and in Trinity Term on the Thursday immediately following the eighth week of full Term.

**2. CANDIDATES** must have begun the fourth and not have exceeded the eighth Term from the Term of their matriculation inclusively. Two preliminary conditions are necessary :—

(1) Candidates must have passed *Responsions*, or one of the Examinations which are allowed in place of Responsions (p. 134).

(2) They must have given in their names to the Junior Proctor on the same days as those which are fixed for those who do not seek Honours (p. 134). In so giving in their names they are required—

*a.* To exhibit the certificate of their matriculation (unless they are members of an Affiliated College, p. 224).

*b.* To exhibit the *Testamur* of the Masters of the Schools, or one of the certificates which are accepted in lieu of such *Testamur* (p. 134).

*c.* To pay a fee of £1.

**3. SUBJECTS.**—The following is the list of subjects :—

(1) **Algebra** and the Theory of Equations.

(2) **Trigonometry**, Plane and Spherical.

(3) **Plane Geometry**, including the Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically.

(4) **Geometry of Three Dimensions**, including the straight line, plane, and sphere, treated both geometrically and analytically, and the surfaces of the second order referred to their principal axes.

(5) **The Differential Calculus**, including its applications to plane geometry; and to the determination of tangents and normals to surfaces and lines in space.

(6) **The Integration of Differential Expressions** (including Differential Equations), with Geometrical applications.

(7) **The Elements of the Calculus of Finite Differences.**

**4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination may be wholly conducted in writing. At the close of it those Candidates who are judged by the Moderators to have shown sufficient merit are arranged by them in three Classes, the names in each Class being placed in alphabetical order. This list is published in the

same way as the list of those who have obtained Honours in Classics.

### 3. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The Second Public Examination is conducted by the Public Examiners. It consists (1) of an Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion; (2) of an Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours; and (3) of an Examination of Candidates for Honours in six different Schools, of which the subjects are (i) *Literæ Humaniores*, (ii) Mathematics, (iii) Natural Science, (iv) Jurisprudence, (v) Modern History, (vi) Theology.

Candidates are considered to have passed the Second Public Examination who have obtained Honours in any of the six Honour Schools or who have passed the Examination appointed for those who do not seek Honours.

But all Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the matter substituted under the conditions hereafter mentioned (pp. 146, 148).

1. TIME.—The several parts of the Examination are held as follows :—

(a) The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion held in Michaelmas and in Hilary Terms begins on the Saturday in the seventh week of full Term.

(b) The Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours begins in Michaelmas Term on the Monday in the eighth week of full Term, and in Trinity Term on the Monday in the week before Commemoration.

(c) The Examination in the School of *Literæ Humaniores* begins not earlier than some day in the week before Commemoration.

(d) The Preliminary Examination in the School of Natural Science begins in Michaelmas Term on the Thursday in the sixth week of full Term, and in Easter or Trinity Term on the Thursday in the third week before the Commemoration. The Final Honour Examination, held only once a year, begins not later than seven days after the end of the Preliminary Examination in Easter or Trinity Term.

(e) The Examinations in the Schools of Modern History,

Jurisprudence, and Theology, begin not earlier than some day in the week before Commemoration.

(f) The Examination in the School of Mathematics begins in Trinity Term on the Thursday immediately following the eighth week of full Term.

## 2. CANDIDATES.

(1) (a) Candidates are admitted to the Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, in any Term subsequent to that in which they passed the First Public Examination.

(b) Candidates who seek Honours must have entered upon the eleventh Term from their matriculation; but Candidates for the *Preliminary* Examination in Natural Science (p. 159) may pass that Examination, or any part of it, in any Term after they have passed Responsions. No one is admitted as a Candidate in any Honour School after the lapse of sixteen Terms from the Term of his matriculation inclusively, unless he has been classed in some other School of the Second Public Examination, in which case he may be admitted up to the twentieth Term inclusively.

(c) Candidates who do not seek Honours are admitted to the Pass School, or any part of it, in any Term subsequent to that in which they have passed the First Public Examination.

(2) All Candidates (except those for the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science) must have passed the First Public Examination, or they must have passed the General Examination at Cambridge and have been incorporated at Oxford.

(3) All Candidates must, either in person or through their Tutors, give in their names to the Senior Proctor, at a place and time fixed and announced by him (about a fortnight before the beginning of the Examination). But Candidates who have omitted to enter their names at the appointed time may do so by application to the Proctor up to Nine o'clock in the evening on the fourth day before that on which the Examination begins, or in any single Group up to Nine o'clock in the evening of the fourth day before the Examination in that Group begins, or if the fourth day before be a Sunday, then up to Nine o'clock in the

evening of the Saturday preceding, on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee or fees, on the occasion of each such application.

In so giving in his name a Candidate is required—

(a) To exhibit his matriculation paper.

(b) To exhibit also (if a Candidate in Group A. 1, or for the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science) the certificate of having passed Responsions or one of the equivalent certificates (p. 128).

(c) To exhibit either (1) the certificate of having passed the First Public Examination, or (2) a certificate that he has been placed in the Class-list by the Classical Moderators, together with a certificate that he has satisfied the Moderators in the Gospels or in the book offered instead thereof, or (3) a certificate of having passed the General Examination at Cambridge, together with a certificate of incorporation at Oxford.

(d) To pay the following fees:—

	£	s.
1. For Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in matter offered instead thereof	1	0
2. For each of the subjects of the Pass School, whether offered separately or together	0	10
3. For any Honour School other than the School of Natural Science	1	10
4. For the School of Natural Science—		
a. For each of the subjects in the Preliminary Examination, whether offered separately or together	0	10
b. For the Final Honour Examination	0	10

(e) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose, the particular books and subjects which he offers for examination.

(f) Every Candidate who desires to be excused from examination in the Thirty-nine Articles, or in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, must at the same time deliver, or transmit through his Tutor, to the Proctor a statement signed by himself, if he be of full age, that he objects to such an examination on religious grounds, or, if he be not of full age, a statement signed by his parent or guardian that they object on religious grounds to such an examination for him. The books or subjects which such

Candidate offers in place of the Thirty-nine Articles or the Rudiments of Faith and Religion must be specified in the list of subjects given in by him to the Proctor. The books and subjects which may be so offered, and also the limitations in regard to the selection of them, are stated on p. 149.

**3. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion always begins on Saturday in the seventh week of full Term in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The days on which the Examinations in the Honour Schools and in the several Groups of the Pass School begin are announced on each occasion by the Examiners. Every Candidate for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, must be examined *viva voce* as well as in writing therein; and every Candidate in every School (except the Honour School of Mathematics) must be examined *viva voce* in some part at least of the subjects which he offers. The order in which Candidates are thus examined *viva voce* is so arranged as to prevent the clashing of two Examinations: the Examiners in the several Schools may determine it as they think fit. Candidates should be careful to consult from day to day the list, which is exhibited in the Hall of the Schools, containing the order in which they are required to attend the several parts of the Examination. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the required time is liable to have his name struck off the list, unless he can satisfy the Vice-Chancellor that there was a valid reason for his absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Examiners.

At the close of each day of *viva voce* examination in the subjects of the Pass School, or in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion (or in the substituted matter), the Examiners issue certificates of having passed their Examinations, in each branch respectively, to those Candidates who have satisfied them. These certificates may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

After all the Candidates in any Honour School have been examined, the Examiners in that School distribute the names of such Candidates as are judged by them to have shown sufficient merit into four Classes, according to the merit of each Candidate, and draw up a list accordingly with the names in each



Class arranged alphabetically. Every Candidate whose name is placed in this list receives a certificate, signed by all the Examiners, to that effect; and if it appears to the Examiners in any Honour School that any Candidate not placed by them in one of the four Classes has nevertheless shown in his examination sufficient merit to entitle him to a certificate of having passed in one or more of the subjects of the Pass School, they give such certificate accordingly. These certificates may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

If a Candidate for Honours in any School by application through his Tutor satisfy the Examiners that illness alone prevented him from gaining a place in the Class-list, they may grant him a special certificate and place his name at the foot of the Class-list, distinguished by the word 'ægrotat.'

The Examiners in any Honour School may, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, examine a Candidate, who applies through his Tutor, at any time and place and in any manner that shall seem fit to them, and may take account of such Examination in granting or refusing a certificate. They may also, if a Candidate has finished his work on paper but furnishes through his Tutor a certificate that he is unable to return to the Schools owing to illness, examine him *viva voce* elsewhere, and place him in such Class as they judge him to deserve.

At the close of the whole Examination a list of those who have received certificates in the Pass School, and of the Classes in the several Honour Schools, is published in the *University Gazette*.

4. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The subjects of examination in the several Schools are as follows:—

### 1. Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion.

1. The subjects of examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion are—

(1) The Books of the Old and New Testaments, the Holy Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles being required in the original Greek.

(2) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion agreed upon in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562.

2. Any Candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parents or guardians object on religious grounds, to an examination in the Thirty-nine Articles (see p. 146), is permitted to offer instead thereof *either* The Epistle to the Galatians, to be studied in the original Greek; *or*, The Ecclesiastical History of the Third Century.

Any Candidate who, under like conditions, objects to an examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion (see p. 146), is permitted to offer instead thereof some books or subjects appointed for this purpose by the Board of Studies for the Pass School; provided always that the matter so substituted is not any book or books specified or recommended either for any Group in the Pass School in the Second Public Examination, or for any other School of the First or Second Public Examination.

The following are the books and subjects at present specified:—

*Either* (1) the following selection from the works of Seneca—De Providentia; De Constantia Sapientis; De Consolatione ad Helviam Matrem; De Clementiâ (two Books); Epistles 1 to 29 inclusive (i. e. Books i, ii, and iii in Teubner's Edition); *or* (2) the following selection from the works of Bacon—The Essays; The Two Books of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning.

## 2. Examination of those who do not seek Honours.

### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The subjects of examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours are arranged in three Groups:—

- A. (1) Two Books, either both Greek, or one Greek and one Latin, one of such Books being some portion of a Greek philosophical work, and the other a portion of a Greek or Latin Historian.
- (2) The Outlines of Greek and Roman History, and English Composition.
- (3) The Elements of Sanskrit, including translation into the language and a portion of its literature.
- (4) The Elements of Persian, including translation into the language and a portion of its literature.

- B. (1) Either English History and a period or subject of English Literature, or a period of Modern European History or of Indian History with Political and Descriptive Geography; together (in each case) with English Composition.
- (2) A Modern Language, either French or German, including composition in the language, and a period of its Literature.
- (3) The Elements of Political Economy.
- (4) A branch of Legal study. (Among the alternatives under this head must always be included a branch or branches of Indian Law.)
- C. (1) The Elements of Geometry, including Geometrical Trigonometry.
- (2) The Elements of Mechanics, Solid and Fluid, treated Mathematically.
- (3) The Elements of Chemistry, with an elementary practical examination.
- (4) The Elements of Physics, not necessarily treated Mathematically.

Each Candidate is examined in three of the above subjects, of which not more than two can be taken from any one of the three groups, and of which one must be either A (1) or A (3) or A (4) or B (2), and the examination in the three subjects may be passed in separate Terms.

No Candidate is allowed to offer any of the same books, or, except in cases specially excepted by the Board of Studies, a portion of any of the authors in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools or the Moderators, or which he offered instead of the Gospels. The only case at present so excepted is that any one who has obtained Honours at the First Public Examination may offer in the Final Pass School a portion of any of the same authors which he offered at that Examination, provided that it be not the same portion (or any part of it) as that previously offered by him, and provided also that it be one of the books or subjects contained in the list issued by the Board of Studies for the Final Pass School.

Any Candidate who either does not appear for examination in

the first Term in which he is of sufficient standing to do so, or fails to satisfy the Examiners, as the case may be, is permitted to offer at any future Examination the same books and subjects which he formerly offered or might have offered.

## 2. SPECIAL REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The books and subjects which may be offered until further notice are as follows:—

(N.B. *Candidates who satisfied the Moderators in or before Trinity Term, 1875, are allowed certain alternatives which are specified in previous editions of this book.*)

### IN GROUP A.

#### (1) a. *Greek Philosophical Works.*

Plato, Republic I-IV; Aristotle, Ethics, Books I-IV (omitting Chapter 6 of Book I), together with Chapters 6-10 of Book X (from *Εἰρημίων δὲ* to the end of the Treatise); Politics, Books I, III, VII (following the *old* order of the Books).

#### b. *Historians.*

Greek—Herodotus, VII, VIII; Thuc. VI, VII. Latin—Livy XXI-XXIII; Tacitus, Annals I-III.

#### (2) *Outlines of Greek and Roman History.*

Greek, from the Legislation of Solon to the death of Alexander the Great.

Roman, from the establishment of the Republic to the death of Domitian.

#### (3) *Sanskrit.* Manu I-VI; and Sakuntalā.

#### (4) *Persian.* Gulistān, Books VII, VIII; Būstān, Books I, II; and Sikandar-nāma, Cantos XIII-XXIV.

### IN GROUP B.

#### (1) *Either* English History to 1815, together with one of the following subjects of Literature—

(a) Piers Ploughman, The Prologue, Passus I-VII; Chaucer, The Prologue, The Knightes Tale, The Nonne Prestes Tale.

(b) Shakespeare, Richard II; Hamlet; The Tempest; King Lear.

Or one of the following periods of Modern European History—

(a) 1048-1254, to be read in Milman's History of Latin Christianity.

(b) 1517-1648, to be read in Dyer's Modern Europe.

(The periods of Indian History have not yet been specified.)

Together with any period of either European or Indian History, Political and Descriptive Geography must be offered.

(2) (a) French Language and Composition.

1. The following books are to be specially prepared: (α) Molière, *Le Tartuffe*; (β) *either* Corneille, *Les Horaces*, or Racine, *Athalie*; (γ) Voltaire, *Siècle de Louis XIV*, chapters I-XXIV.
2. A general acquaintance with the History and Literature of the Age of Louis XIV will be required.

(b) German Language and Composition.

1. The following books are to be specially prepared: (α) Schiller, *The Maid of Orleans*; (β) *either* Goethe, *Hermann and Dorothea*, or Lessing, *Nathan der Weise*; (γ) Goethe, *Wahrheit und Dichtung*, Books I-IV.
2. A general acquaintance with the History of the Classical Period of German Literature (from Klopstock to Goethe) will be required.

Unseen passages for translation will also be set in French and German.

(3) The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Fawcett's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, viz. Book I, ch. 8-11 (Part I); Book II, ch. 1, 3-5; Book IV, ch. 1, 2, 7; Book V, ch. 2 (om. Art. 4).

(4) *Either* The Principles of the English Law of Contracts, to be studied either in 'The Principles of the English Law of Contract' by Sir W. R. Anson (Clarendon Press Series), or in Pollock's 'Principles of Contracts in Law and Equity,' or in other works of similar character;

Or The Institutes of Justinian, omitting from Book II, Title 11, to Book III, Title 12;

Or The Hindu Law of the Family, Family Property, and Inheritance, which may be studied in the 'Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage,' by J. D. Mayne.

#### IN GROUP C.

(1) The Elements of Plane Geometry, including the doctrine of similar triangles. This includes the portion of Geometry treated of in Euclid Books I-IV, with the definitions of Book V, and Book VI, Propositions 1-19. These subjects may be read in any other treatise.

The Elements of Trigonometry, including the trigonometrical ratios of the sum of two angles, the solution of plane triangles, the use of logarithms, and the mensuration of plane rectilinear figures.

(But persons matriculated in or before Michaelmas Term 1871 may offer Euclid I-VI instead of the above-mentioned subjects.)

- (2) The Elements of the Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies, including the composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity, the simple machines and the application of virtual velocities to them, the laws of motion, the laws of falling bodies, the motion of projectiles, the pressure of fluids on surfaces, the equilibrium of floating bodies exclusive of the theory of stability, the methods of determining specific gravities, the laws of elastic fluids, simple hydrostatical and pneumatical machines.

- (3) The Elements of Chemistry, with an elementary practical examination. Candidates who intend to offer this subject for examination are recommended to read that part of Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry* which treats of Inorganic Chemistry, (pp. 1-289, edition 1873).

The practical examination will be in the following subjects as treated of in Harcourt and Madan's *Exercises in Practical Chemistry*, (edition 1873). (a) The preparation and examination of gases (pp. 62-112). (b) The qualitative analysis of single substances (pp. 255-310; see also Sections IV and V of Part I, omitting that which relates to substances or properties of substances not referred to in the Analytical Course).

- (4) The Elements of Physics. Candidates offering themselves for examination in this subject will be expected to show an acquaintance with Part I, together with any two of Parts II, III, IV of the following treatise:—Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, by Deschanel. Translated and edited by Everett. Part I. Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. Part II. Heat. Part III. Electricity and Magnetism (of which Ch. 46 may be omitted in edition of 1883, or Ch. 39 in the earlier editions). Part IV. Light and Sound.

### 3. Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Examination in the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores includes—

- (1) The Greek and Latin Languages.
- (2) The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.
- (3) Logic, and the Outlines of Moral and Political Philosophy.

The Examination consists of Stated and of Special Subjects. Stated Subjects are those in which papers or questions are always set; Special Subjects are those which are offered by the Candidates themselves.

**1. Stated Subjects.****1. Greek and Latin Languages.**

All Candidates are expected to translate the Greek and Latin books offered by them for examination, and to translate passages from other books not specially offered.

Passages are also set for translation into Greek and Latin Prose.

**2. The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.**

All Candidates are required to offer a period of Greek and a period of Roman History. The periods which may be offered are:—

*In Greek History—*

- (1) To the end of the Peloponnesian War.
- (2) From B.C. 500 to the death of Philip.

With the first of these periods Candidates are recommended to offer—  
Herodotus [Bähr's text: 2nd Edition]; Thucydides [Bekker];  
Xenophon's Hellenics I, II [Dindorf].

With the second—Herodotus V-IX; Thucydides; Xenophon's Hellenics; Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, Philippics, De Falsa Legatione, and De Corona [Baiter].

*In Roman History—*

- (1) From the beginning of the First Punic War to the Battle of Actium.
- (2) From the end of the Third Punic War to the accession of Vespasian.

With the first of these periods Candidates are recommended to offer—  
Polybius I, II, III, VI [Schweighäuser]; Plutarch's Lives of the Gracchi [Sintenis]; Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selection); Sallust, Catiline and Jugurtha [Dietsch].

With the second—Plutarch's Lives of the Gracchi; Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selection); Sallust, Catiline and Jugurtha; Tacitus, Annals I-VI [Halm].

Candidates are expected to show such a knowledge of Classical Geography and Antiquities, and of the general History of Greece and Rome, as is necessary for the profitable study of the authors or periods which they offer.

Questions are also set in the general results of the Science of Language, with especial reference to Greek and Latin.

**3. Philosophy.**

Logic.

THE OUTLINES OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE OUTLINES OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Under the head of Logic, Candidates are recommended to study the following subjects:—

The nature and origin of knowledge; The relation of language to thought; The history of Logic in Greece to the time of Aristotle inclusive; The theory of the Syllogism; Scientific Method, including a comparison of the methods of different sciences, and the principles of historical evidence.

Questions will be set in Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Book I, and Book II, Aphorisms 1-20.

Under the head of Political Philosophy, Candidates are recommended to study the following subjects:—

The origin and growth of Society; Political institutions and forms of government, with especial reference to the history of Greece and Rome; The sphere and duties of Government; The leading principles of Political Economy.

The following books are prescribed for the Examination:—(1) Plato's *Republic*. (2) Plato's *Protagoras*, *Phædrus*, *Gorgias*, *Laws* III, VII, X. (3) Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*. (4) Aristotle's *Politics*. (5) Locke on the Human Understanding, with either (a) Butler's *Sermons*, or (b) Hume's *Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*. (6) The 'Transcendental *Æsthetik*' and 'Analytik' in Kant's 'Kritik der reinen Vernunft,' and the 'Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten,' with the two chapters of the 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft,' entitled severally 'von den Grundsätzen' and 'von den Triebfedern, der reinen praktischen Vernunft.' [The authorised text of Plato is Baiter and Orelli's, of Aristotle Bekker's. The prescribed portions of Kant may be offered in an English translation as well as in the German. Candidates, if they offer a translation, are requested to state in their list of books which translation they offer.]

Out of this list Candidates are recommended to offer one book of Plato and another of Aristotle; those who offer more than these two books may either select from this list a third book, either ancient or modern, or offer one of the special subjects. But Candidates who have offered Plato's *Republic* and Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* may offer a part of the *Politics* without bringing up the whole.

Candidates are expected to show such knowledge of the history of Philosophy, or of the history of the period of Philosophy to which the philosophical authors offered by them, either as stated or as special subjects, belong, as is necessary for the profitable study of these authors.

## ii. Special Subjects.

Candidates may offer as a Special Subject any one of the following:—

### GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

- (1) The Homeric Poems; including the literary history of the Poems, and a critical study of Books I-III of the *Iliad*, or of Books IX-XI of the *Odyssey*.



- (2) The Lyric and Elegiac Poets of Greece (Bergk's *Poetæ Lyrici Græci*); including a critical study of the Olympian Odes of Pindar; with the corresponding period of the history of Greek Literature.
- (3) Aristophanes and the Fragments of the Old Comedy, with the history of the Greek Drama, and either (a) a critical study of the *Clouds*, *Birds*, or *Frogs*; or (b) a special study of the contemporary history of Athens, with Plutarch's *Life of Pericles*.
- (4) Plautus and Terence, and Ribbeck's *Comic Fragments*, including a critical study of a play of Plautus; with the history of Roman Literature before Lucretius.
- (5) Lucretius, and the history of Roman Literature from Lucretius to the death of Augustus.
- (6) The language and composition of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, with a critical study of the last five books.
- (7) The text and language of Thucydides, with a study of the MSS. and principal various readings.
- (8) A minute study of Comparative Philology as illustrating the Greek and Latin Languages. Candidates are recommended to use Bopp's *Comparative Grammar* (3rd edition). Those who are acquainted with Sanskrit will have an opportunity of showing their knowledge.

#### HISTORY OF GREECE.

- (1) Greek Art, with Pausanias I, V, VI, and with Pliny's *Natural History* XXXIV-XXXVI.
- (2) The Geography of Peloponnesus, with Strabo VIII.
- (3) The Life of Alexander.
- (4) The Achæan League.
- (5) Egyptian History to the Persian Conquest, with Herodotus II and Diodorus I. (The Fragments of Manetho should also be studied.)

#### HISTORY OF ROME.

- (1) The Constitutional History of Rome down to the beginning of the Second Punic War.
- (2) The Geography and Races of Ancient Italy. (Candidates who offer this subject will be expected to show an acquaintance with the remains of the early Italian Languages.)
- (3) The Commentaries of Gaius.
- (4) The Age of the Antonines.
- (5) The History of the Roman Empire from Diocletian to Julian.
- (6) Roman Architecture and the Topography of Rome.

#### LOGIC, AND MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

- (1) Aristotle, *De Animâ*.

- (2) The Philosophy of the Eleatics, Heracliteans, and Megarians, with the Theætetus and Sophist of Plato.
- (3) The Philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans, with the Discourses of Epictetus and the tenth Book of Diogenes Laertius.
- (4) The Philosophy of Hume and Berkeley, with Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge, Alciphron, and Theory of Vision, and with Hume's Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
- (5) Political Economy, with one or more treatises to be selected by the Candidate.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than one Special Subject. It is not necessary for the attainment of the highest Honours that any special subject should be offered.

Candidates intending to offer any subject not included in the preceding list must give notice of their intention six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board.

Any such notice or any other enquiry respecting the above-mentioned books or subjects is to be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of the Faculty of Arts.

The above-mentioned Special Subjects may be varied from time to time by the Board of Studies, but any Candidate who does not appear for examination in the first Term in which he is of sufficient standing to do so, or whose name has not been placed in the list of Honours, is permitted to offer at any future Examination the same Special Subjects which he then offered or might have offered.

#### 4. Honour School of Mathematics.

##### REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

The following is the Syllabus of the subjects in which Candidates are examined:—

##### *Pure Mathematics.*

1. Algebra.
2. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
3. Geometry of two and three dimensions.
4. Differential Calculus.
5. Integral Calculus.
6. Calculus of Variations.
7. Calculus of Finite Differences.
8. Theory of Chances.

*Mixed Mathematics.*

1. Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies.
2. Optics, Geometrical and Physical.
3. Newton's Principia, Sections I, II, III, and parts of IX and XI.
4. Astronomy, including the more elementary parts of the Lunar and Planetary Theories.

The subjects of the Papers in the Examination will be as follows:—

*A. Elementary Papers, in which the use of the Differential Calculus will not be allowed.*

1. Algebra and Trigonometry.
2. Geometry.
3. Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
4. Geometrical Optics, Astronomy, and Newton's Principia, Book I. Sect. 1, 2, 3.

*B. Advanced Papers.*

5. Algebra and Trigonometry.
6. Geometry.
7. Differential Calculus.
8. Integral Calculus.
9. Statics of Solids and Fluids.
10. Dynamics of a Particle.
11. Dynamics.
12. Optics and Astronomy.
13. Problems.

### 5. Honour School of Natural Science.

#### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examinations in the School of Natural Science are—  
(1) A Preliminary Examination, (2) A Final Honour Examination.

2. The Preliminary Examination includes:—(1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Animal Physiology, (4) Animal Morphology, (5) Botany.

In Chemistry, at least, there will be an Examination of a practical character.

3. A Candidate may present himself for the Preliminary Examination at any time after he has passed Responsions, and he may offer the subjects above mentioned at separate Examinations and more than one subject at the same examination.

4. The Final Honour Examination includes:—(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Geology, (4) Animal Physiology, (5) Animal Morphology, (6) Botany. The Examination in each subject is partly practical. No Candidate is required to offer more than one of these subjects.

5. No Candidate is allowed to obtain Honours in any of the subjects of the Final Honour School unless he has satisfied the Examiners in the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry; or in any one of the subjects of Animal Physiology, Animal Morphology, or Botany unless he has satisfied the Examiners in the Preliminary Examination in the other two: or in the subject of Geology unless he has satisfied the Examiners in the Preliminary Examination in Animal Morphology and Botany.

6. In the Final Honour Examination a Candidate may, in addition to any one or more of the above-mentioned subjects, offer himself for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—(1) Crystallography, (2) Mineralogy, (3) Anthropology, (4) Practical Astronomy.

7. A Candidate whose name has been placed in the Class List upon the result of the Final Examination in any one of the subjects mentioned in cl. 4 may offer himself for examination in any other of the subjects mentioned in the same clause at any subsequent Examination before the end of the twentieth Term from his matriculation.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTY.

### 1. Preliminary Examination.

#### 1. MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

Elementary questions, not involving Mathematics beyond Algebra to Simple Equations, will be set on the following subjects.

#### MECHANICS.

Definition and measurement of velocity.  
Rectilinear motion with uniform velocity.

- Composition and resolution of velocities.
- Definition and measurement of acceleration.
- Rectilinear motion with uniform acceleration, with or without initial velocity.
- Uniform circular motion ; centripetal acceleration.
- Laws of motion, with illustrations.
- Definition and measurement of mass and force, of momentum and impulse, of work and energy.
- Conservation and transmutation of energy.
- Gravitation ; weight.
- Weight approximately an uniformly accelerating force.
- Motion of falling bodies, illustrated by Atwood's machine.
- Motion of a simple pendulum ; isochronous vibrations.
- Determination of the acceleration of gravity.
- Variation of  $g$  with place.
- Composition, resolution, and equilibrium of forces acting at a point.
- Composition, resolution, and equilibrium of forces acting in parallel lines.
- Couples and their moments.
- Centre of parallel forces ; centre of gravity.
- States of equilibrium, with illustrations.
- Simple machines and their mechanical advantage.
- Laws of friction, with illustrations.
- Laws of elasticity of traction and torsion, with illustrations.
- Definition of pressure.
- Pressure in fluids ; its nature and transmission.
- Variation of pressure in a heavy fluid at rest.
- Archimedes' principle, and its experimental proof.
- Definition and measurement of density and specific gravity, and methods of determining them for solids and liquids by the balance and by hydrometers.
- Equilibrium of bodies floating in a liquid.
- Equilibrium of non-miscible liquids in communicating vessels.
- General phenomena of capillarity.
- Boyle's law, and its experimental verification.
- Barometer and manometer ; their construction, and method of use.
- The construction and principles of action of the simpler forms of the following, viz. the air-pump, suction-pump, force-pump, siphon, Mariotte's bottle.

#### SOUND.

- Nature, production, and mode of propagation of sound.
- Determination of the velocity of sound in different media.
- Reflexion and refraction of sound,
- Nature and characteristics of musical tones.
- Measurement of vibration-frequency, and estimation of wave-length.
- Resonance and resonators.
- Interference ; beats and combinational tones.

## LIGHT.

Determination of the velocity of light.

Comparison of the intensities of lights.

Laws of reflexion.

Reflexion by plane and spherical surfaces; formation of images, their position and size.

Laws of refraction.

Refraction by plane surfaces and plates.

Total reflexion; mirage.

Refraction by prisms; minimum deviation.

Refraction by lenses; formation of images, their position and size.

Chromatic dispersion; chromatic aberration of lenses; achromatism.

Simple and compound microscopes; astronomical, Galilean and Newtonian telescopes.

The eye, its structure and action as an optical instrument; long-sight and short-sight.

Spectroscope; the solar spectrum; spectra of different species; spectrum-analysis.

General phenomena of fluorescence and phosphorescence.

General principles of the wave-theory of light; explanation of reflexion and refraction.

Interference; Newton's rings.

General phenomena of diffraction.

General phenomena of double refraction.

Polarization by reflexion and double refraction.

Explanation of the polarizing action of tourmaline and of a Nicol's prism, with description of the latter.

General phenomena of rotatory polarization.

## HEAT.

Nature and sources of heat.

Definition of temperature.

Construction and graduation of thermometers; relations between different scales of temperature.

Determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Measurement of the expansibility of solids, liquids, and gases.

Air-thermometer; absolute temperature.

Change of state; influence of pressure; with illustrations.

Measurement of maximum vapour-pressure.

Definition and measurement of specific heat and of latent heat.

Definition and determination of dew-point and of hygrometric state.

Definition of thermal conductivity, with illustrations.

Definition and illustration of convection.

Radiation; its character, and the laws of its reflexion, refraction, emission and absorption.

Theory of exchanges.

**MAGNETISM.**

Properties of magnets.  
 Magnetic induction.  
 General phenomena of diamagnetism.  
 Processes of magnetization.  
 Distribution of magnetism in magnets.  
 Definition of the declination, dip, and intensity at a place, and general method of determining them.

**ELECTRICITY.**

Properties and laws of action of electrified bodies.  
 Electric induction; definition and illustration of specific inductive capacity.  
 Processes of producing electrification.  
 Electroscopes and electrometers.  
 Distribution of electrification on conductors.  
 Accumulation of electrification.  
 Phenomena of discharge.  
 Definition and illustration of electric quantity, density, potential, capacity.  
 Production of an electric current.  
 The cells of Volta, Smee, Poggendorff (bichromate), Daniell, Grove, Leclanché, and their theory.  
 Production of electric currents by heat.  
 Physical and chemical effects of currents.  
 General account of action between currents and currents and between currents and magnets.  
 Simple galvanometers.  
 Measurement of current-strength, electromotive-force, and resistance.  
 Induction-currents.  
 Description and general explanation of the Ruhmkorff-coil and the Gramme-machine.

**2. CHEMISTRY.**

Elementary questions will be set on the following subjects:—

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical combination. Differences between Elementary and Compound substances. Laws of Chemical combination. 'Equivalent weights' or 'relative combining proportions' of the elements. Combination in definite, multiple, and reciprocal proportions. The Atomic Theory. 'Atomic weights' of the elements. Molecules. Molecular weights. Relation between the density of a gas and its molecular weight. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of gases by volume. Quantivalence.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Calculation of the percentage composition of a substance from the results of analysis. Calculation of percentage composition from the formula of a substance. Calculation of the formula of a substance from the percentage composition. Combina-

tion. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts. Capacity of saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic weight and Specific heat. Atomic heat. Principles of Spectrum Analysis. Diffusion of Gases. Allotropy.

*Hydrogen. Chlorine. Bromine. Iodine. Fluorine.* The combinations of the four last-mentioned elements with Hydrogen.

*Oxygen.* Ozone. Water, and peroxide of hydrogen. Analysis and synthesis of water. Standard experiment for determining the composition of water by weight. Spring-water. Action of water on lead. Temporary and permanent hardness. The oxides and oxyacids of chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorites. Bleaching powder.

*Sulphur.* Allotropic forms. Hydrogen sulphide. The oxides of sulphur. Sulphuric acid and the sulphates. Sulphurous acid and the sulphites. Sodium Thiosulphate; its preparation, composition, and uses.

*Nitrogen.* The atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Analysis of air by volume. Standard experiment for determining the composition of air by weight. Ammonia; determination of its composition; Ammonium, and its salts. The oxides of nitrogen; nitric acid and nitrates. Artificial formation of nitrates. Nitrous acid and nitrites.

*Phosphorus.* Allotropic forms. Red or amorphous phosphorus. Sources of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates. Phosphorous and Hypophosphorous acids. Chlorides and oxychloride of phosphorus. Hydrogen phosphide.

*Arsenic.* Its oxides. Hydrogen arsenide. Marsh's test. Reinsch's test. Arsenious acid and its salts. Arsenic acid and its salts. Sulphides of arsenic.

*Antimony.* Its oxides and sulphides. Hydrogen antimonide. Chlorides of antimony. Detection of antimony and distinction from arsenic.

*Boron.* Allotropic forms. Sources of boric acid. Boric acid and borates. Boron chloride, and nitride.

*Carbon.* Allotropic forms. Carbon monoxide and dioxide. Liquid and solid carbon dioxide. The carbonates. Carbon disulphide. Combustion. Structure of flame. Coal-gas. Davy lamp. Principles of illumination.

*Silicon.* Silicon chloride and hydride. Silica; its naturally occurring varieties. Artificial formation or purification of silica. Silicon fluoride. Hydrofluosilicic acid. Glass; and the more important artificial silicates.

*Potassium.* Sources of potassium salts. Carbonate. Hydrate. Nitrate. Iodide.

*Sodium.* Chloride. Alkali manufacture by Leblanc's process. Sodium acid-carbonate (bicarbonate). Caustic soda. Chili nitre. Sulphate.

*Silver.* Nitrate. Chloride.

*Barium. Strontium. Calcium.* Barium nitrate, oxide and hydrate. Preparation of barium salts from heavy-spar. Varieties of Calcium carbonate. Lime. Calcium hydrate. Mortar. Calcium chloride. Sulphate.

*Aluminium.* Chloride. The 'Alums.' Alumina. Clay.



*Magnesium.* Magnesias. Preparation of carbonate from *dolomite*, and sulphate from *kieserite*.

*Zinc.* Oxide, sulphate, and chloride.

*Cadmium.* Oxide, sulphate, and chloride. Sulphide.

*Lead.* Oxides—Litharge. Red-lead. Dioxide. White lead by the Dutch process. Pattinson's process for desilverising lead. Cupellation. Lead nitrate.

*Manganese.* Potassium manganate and permanganate.

*Iron.* The Blast furnace. Cast-iron. Wrought-iron. Steel. Bessemer process for making steel. Oxides of Iron. Sulphates and Chlorides. Conversion of ferrous salts into ferric salts and *vice versa*, Prussian blue. Iron pyrites.

*Cobalt and Nickel.* German-silver.

*Chromium.* Potassium Chromate and Dichromate. Trioxide and Sesquioxide. Chrome-alum.

*Bismuth.* Chloride and Oxychloride. Nitrate and Oxynitrate.

*Copper.* Alloys—Brass and Bronze. Red oxide and Black oxide. Sulphate and Chloride.

*Mercury.* Oxides. Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate. Amido-chloride. Vermilion. Mercurous and Mercuric nitrates.

*Tin.* Oxide. Chlorides.

*Gold and Platinum.* Chlorides.

In addition to the foregoing, it is expected that every student will be acquainted with the names and composition of the more commonly occurring metallic ores, and the methods of obtaining the metals from such ores.

#### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The practical examination shall include the preparation of certain simple gases or other practical chemical operations (enumerated below), and the qualitative analysis of single salts.

The following is the enumeration referred to :

The preparation and demonstration of the characteristic properties of the following gases :—Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Hydrochloric acid, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxide, Ammonia, Hydrogen sulphide.

The preparation of salts, in a crystallised form when practicable, of the metals Mercury, Lead, Copper, Zinc, or Iron, with Nitric, Sulphuric, or Hydrochloric acids.

The preparation of salts, in a crystallised form when practicable, of Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Calcium or Magnesium, by reaction of their hydrates or carbonates, with Nitric, Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, Oxalic, or Tartaric acids.

The preparation of the following substances :—Potassium iodide; Potassium perchlorate; Lead dioxide; Chromium trioxide; Mercuric iodide; Hydriodic acid in solution; Calcium carbonate; Potassium permanganate in solution; Nitric acid; Oxalic acid; Silica; Prussian blue.

The materials to be given for Qualitative Analysis shall consist of Single Salts; each containing one of the more commonly occurring

*metallic* elements, and one of the more commonly occurring *salt-radicals*; whether soluble or insoluble in water.

### 3. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

The blood and its constituents. Phenomena of coagulation; definition of the terms *cruor*, *plasma*, *serum*. The colouring matter of the blood. Differences between venous and arterial blood.

The structure and mode of working of the heart in man and in the frog.

Phenomena of the circulation in arteries, veins, and capillaries, and their structure.

Structure of lymphatic vessels and glands. Differences between lymph and blood.

Chemical constituents of food. Nutritive characters of meat, milk, and bread.

Chemical characters and uses of saliva.

Process of gastric digestion.

Structure and functions of the pancreas. Structure of the intestinal villi.

Structure and functions of the liver. Peculiarities of the hepatic circulation.

Structure of the kidneys. Characters of the urine in man. Its chief constituents.

Structure of the skin.

The motions of respiration and the muscles concerned in them. Changes which the air undergoes in respiration. Structure of the air-cells of the lungs.

Motions of contractile protoplasm. Ciliary motion. Muscular contraction and rigor mortis.

Classification of nerves according to their function. The spinal nerves. Reflex and conducting functions of the brain and spinal cord. Elementary facts relating to the chief cranial nerves, the parts of the brain, and the organs of sight and hearing.

An examination paper will be set of seven strictly elementary questions in the above subjects, and three hours will be allowed for answering them. Each Candidate will be examined practically *viva voce* on the subjects comprised in the schedule.

### 4. ANIMAL MORPHOLOGY.

The characteristics of the following more important classes of the Animal Kingdom:—

Rhizopoda.

Ciliata.

Porifera.

Coelenterata.

Trematoidea.

Cestoidea.

Nematoidea.

Oligochaeta.

Crustacea.

Hexapoda.

Arachnida.

Lamellibranchiata.

Gastropoda.

Cephalochorda.

Pisces.

Amphibia.

Reptilia.

Aves.

Mammalia.

Candidates will also be required to show a knowledge of the more important facts concerning the anatomy, histology, and embryology of the following animals as representatives of some of these classes, and will be required to demonstrate the structure of some one or more of them by dissection or otherwise at the Practical Examination :—

- |                |                 |           |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Amoeba.     | 4. Lumbricus.   | 7. Helix. |
| 2. Paramecium. | 5. Astacus.     | 8. Rana.  |
| 3. Hydra.      | 6. Periplaneta. | 9. Lepus. |

An examination paper of seven strictly elementary questions will be set in the above subjects, and three hours will be allotted to the Candidates for answering these.

A further period of three hours will be devoted to the Practical Examination.

### 5. BOTANY.

The principal forms of tissue and their combinations in the construction of the typical members of the plant-body.

The essential characters and mutual relationships of the thallus, root, stem, and leaf.

The essential characters and positions of the spore-forming structures, sexual organs, hairs.

The sources from which plants derive material for their nourishment, and the organs by which such material is absorbed. Metabolism. Respiration and transpiration.

The properties of growing parts and the general conditions requisite for growth. Germination.

Reproduction. Sexual and asexual processes. The embryo and its development. Alternation of generations. Special features in flowering plants.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the morphological and physiological facts above enumerated as they are exhibited in the life-history of the following types :—

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bacterium. | 5. Polytrichum. |
| 2. Mucor.     | 6. Aspidium.    |
| 3. Vaucheria. | 7. Pinus.       |
| 4. Eurotium.  | 8. Helianthus.  |

They will also be required to demonstrate the structure of some one or more of these types in a practical examination.

An examination paper of seven strictly elementary questions will be set in the above subjects, and three hours will be allowed to the Candidates for answering them. A further period of three hours will be devoted to the Practical Examination.

## 2. Final Honour Examination.

The Final Honour Examination comprises six General Subjects, viz. :—

- I. Physics ;
- II. Chemistry ;

- III. Geology ;
- IV. Animal Physiology ;
- V. Animal Morphology ;
- VI. Botany ;

and the following Special Subjects, which may be taken in as supplementary to one or more of the General Subjects :—

- (1) Crystallography ;
- (2) Mineralogy ;
- (3) Anthropology ;
- (4) Practical Astronomy.

The several sections which follow deal with the manner in which in each separate subject, whether general or special, the examination of Candidates for Honours will be conducted.

The Board desire it to be understood that a knowledge of the subjects, based on practical work, as well as knowledge gathered from books, will always be required at the Examinations in this School.

### I. PHYSICS.

A Candidate who offers himself in the Final Honour Examination for examination in Physics as his general subject shall be required to show an accurate general knowledge of Physics, and he shall be allowed to present himself in addition for a more detailed examination in one or more of the following branches of Physics :—Acoustics ; Heat ; Light ; Electricity and Magnetism.

It is necessary that a student of Physics should have at least an elementary knowledge of Geometry, Algebra, and Mechanics.

Jamin's *Cours de Physique*, last edition, in 3 vols., may be mentioned as a good text-book on general Physics.

Students are however advised to consult their Tutors or the Professor of Experimental Philosophy with respect to the books to be read, inasmuch as the most desirable course of study must depend on the Mathematical knowledge of each individual.

### II. CHEMISTRY.

Candidates in the Final Honour Examination who offer themselves for examination in Chemistry will be expected to show an acquaintance with the following subjects :—

- I. Chemical Physics ;
- II. Inorganic Chemistry ;
- III. Organic Chemistry ;
- IV. General and Theoretical Chemistry.

There will also be a Practical Examination which will comprise—

- V. The Qualitative and Quantitative analysis of inorganic substances, and the ultimate analysis of organic substances ;
- VI. The preparation of chemical specimens.

The use of books will be allowed to Candidates in the Examination in Quantitative analysis.

## III. GEOLOGY.

Candidates who propose to offer themselves for examination in Geology would do well to keep in mind, that the aim of this branch of Science is nothing less than to discover and demonstrate the ancient history of the Earth. For this purpose it is required not only to obtain correct knowledge of the composition, structure, and arrangement of Rocks, and the nature and distribution of Organic Remains, but further to apply to the phenomena which have been observed just reasonings founded on analogies in existing nature, and principles established by Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. Only in proportion as this can be truly accomplished can the foundations of Geological Theory be securely laid.

The portions of Geological study which are now suggested to Candidates, in illustration of what has been said, relate to the internal structure and movements of rock masses; their chemical composition and mineral aggregation; the organic remains which they enclose; and the inferences from observed phenomena as to the causes which operated to produce them.

*Composition, Structure, and Arrangement of Rocks.*

(a) Rocks generally: the grounds of their division into and classification as Rocks of Igneous or Aqueous origin; Rocks of stratified or unstratified arrangement; and as Rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic, or Cainozoic age.

(b) Stratified Rocks: their chemical and mineral constitution, source of materials, conditions of deposition in the sea, in lakes, or on the course of rivers.

(c) Unstratified Rocks: considered as to their classification, composition, and structure, the conditions of their occurrence, and geological age.

(d) Metamorphic Rocks: Rocks regarded as altered from their first condition by heat and chemical reactions below the surface of the earth.

(e) Divisional Structures in Rocks, known as 'joints,' 'cleavage,' and 'foliation': how produced, and in what geological periods.

(f) Mineral Veins: metallic and mineral contents: occurrence in relation to the nature, position and antiquity of Rocks, movements of disturbance in the crust of the earth, and geological time.

*Movements in the Crust of the Globe. Heat of the Interior.*

(g) Earthquakes and ancient subterranean movements: characteristic phenomena and probable causes.

(h) Volcanos: their characteristic physical and chemical phenomena, geographical distribution, and geological age.

*Physical Geography. Climate.*

(i) The leading features of Physical Geography:—by what natural processes, with what measures of force, and during what periods of time, the characteristic phenomena have been occasioned.

(k) The Temperature of the Earth, at attainable depths in relation to ancient and modern climate.

*Palæontology.*

(l) The Flora and Fauna of the Land in a limited geological period, as for example the period of the Stonesfield Oolite.

(m) The Fauna of the Sea in a limited geological period, as for example the Cambro-Silurian period.

(n) Or the Lower Cretaceous period.

(o) The Carboniferous Flora of Britain; origin of the coal, and of the accompanying strata; dislocations; dykes; quantity of coal; depth of working; rate of consumption; probable duration.

(p) Monographs of groups of Organic Remains, specially such as belong to families of plants and animals which are characteristic of geological periods, or have become comparatively rare in existing nature; for example—

The Zamiaceæ, *Lepidodendra*, *Sigillariæ*, among Plants;

The Crinoidea, Trilobitida, Brachiopoda, Cephalopoda, among Invertebrate Animals;

*Megalosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Teleosaurus*, *Rhamphorhynchus*, among Reptiles;

Ungulata and Marsupialia, among Mammalia.

For general treatises on Geology the student can consult the works of De la Beche, Phillips (new edition), Jukes, Green, Ansted, Lyell, A. Geikie, Dana, Credner and De Lapparent. For more special works and papers, and for researches still in progress, the student is advised to apply to the Professor of Geology.

#### IV. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

*The following four paragraphs of General Regulations apply generally to the three subjects, Animal Physiology, Animal Morphology, and Botany.*

These Examinations will last four days, two days being occupied in paper work and two in practical work. Four Examination papers will be set in each branch in strict accordance with the respective specifications which follow. Each paper in Animal Morphology and Botany will contain twelve questions, of which Candidates may answer at discretion any number not exceeding seven, and each paper in Animal Physiology will contain eight questions, of which Candidates may answer at their discretion any number not exceeding six.

The Practical Examination will occupy twelve hours and will be divided into periods of three hours or of six hours at the discretion of the Examiners. In each period each Candidate shall have a choice of several different kinds or pieces of work, subject to such limitations as the Examiners may think expedient.

Candidates will not be called upon to write lengthy descriptions in the Practical part of the Examination, but merely such as are sufficient to explain the work they have done.

The Schedules are intended to indicate the scope of the papers which will be set, but a Candidate may obtain the highest honours though he

has not a full knowledge of the subjects included in all the sections. The choice of seven questions or less out of twelve is intended to enable a Candidate who may not have mastered equally well all the departments of study comprised in the Examination, to show his special knowledge.

*The following three paragraphs apply especially to Animal Physiology.*

Four Examination papers shall be set on the subjects of the Sections I, II, III, and IV. In general one paper will relate to Section I, another to Section II, and the two remaining papers to Sections III and IV. The Practical Examination shall be on the subjects set forth in Sections V, VI, and VII.

Candidates will be required to show an acquaintance not only with the doctrines of Physiology, but also with the methods of research by which Physiological knowledge has been acquired.

The lists given under the following headings comprise those subjects of study in each section to which it is suggested that Candidates should specially direct their attention. Questions may be asked as to the minute structure of any of the parts or organs referred to below. Special attention to anatomical details is suggested in respect of the subjects marked by asterisks.

#### SECTION I. CHEMICAL FUNCTIONS.

The action of amylolytic, proteolytic, and septic ferments. The absorption and destiny of peptone. The chemical origin and physiological destiny of glycogen. The physiological origin and destiny of taurin and glycin.

The conditions which determine the coagulation of the blood. The properties and physiological relations of serum-globulin, fibrinogen, and fibrin. Chemical facts relating to the process of coagulation. The methods of determining the water, solids, ash, and hæmoglobin of the blood. The preparation of hæmoglobin and of its derivatives. Their relation to the colouring matters of the bile and of the urine.

The methods of separating and estimating the gases of the blood and of lymph, and of investigating the changes which the former undergoes in the pulmonary and systemic capillaries. The relation of hæmoglobin to oxygen and carbonates.

The physiological origin of urea, uric acid, creatinin, and of the aromatic bodies of the urine. Physiological relations of the salts of the urine.

The chemical constituents and the exchange of material of muscle in the resting, active, and dying states. The gases of muscle and the methods of separating them. The physiological relations of myos glycogen, and sarcolactic acid in muscle.

The methods of investigating the exchange of material of the whole body, particularly of determining the daily quantity of carbonic acid and nitrogen discharged, and of oxygen used.

The modes of investigating the production and discharge of heat, and of measuring the temperature of the body and of its parts.

## SECTION II. MECHANICAL FUNCTIONS.

\* The changes of form of contractile protoplasm and the conditions which affect them. \* The phenomena and conditions of ciliary motion. \* The mechanisms concerned in the changes of colour of the integument of animals.

\* The microscopical phenomena of muscular contraction (in insects). The elasticity of muscle. The work done and the heat produced in muscle in the act of contraction.

\* The structure and mechanism of the heart in molluscs, osseous and cartilaginous fishes, amphibia and reptiles, as compared with those of the mammalian heart.

Investigations relating to the flow of liquids in rigid and elastic tubes. Their application to hæmodynamics.

The measurement of blood pressure in the heart, arteries, capillaries and veins. Rhythmical changes which the blood pressure undergoes in different parts of the circulatory apparatus. Methods of gauging the blood-stream in blood-vessels of different kinds, and of measuring its velocity.

\* The structure and mechanism of the lymphatic system in the frog and in mammalia.

The mechanism of respiration in mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Mechanical influence of the respiratory movements on the systemic and pulmonary circulations.

\* The peristaltic mechanisms of the alimentary canal, and of the genito-urinary passages.

The mechanism of voice.

The action of muscles on the skeleton, and the mechanism of joints.

## SECTION III. FUNCTIONS DEPENDENT ON EXCITABILITY, EXCLUDING THOSE OF THE SENSE ORGANS.

*Part I.* Brain and spinal cord; efferent nerves and the excitable structures in which they end peripherally.

\* Excitability of muscle and the conditions which affect it. Properties of curarised muscles. \* Structure and functions of end-organs of motor nerves. Electrical organs of fishes.

Propagation and duration of the excitatory state in muscle and nerve. Influence of voltaic currents, and law of electrical excitation in nerve. Relation between stimulus and excitatory effect. Relation of minute structure of nerve to its physiological endowments. Electrical phenomena of nerve and muscle in the excited and unexcited states, and methods used for their investigation. Measurement of current, electromotive force, and resistance in animal tissues.

Functions of reflex centres. Relation of stimulus to response in reflex action; duration of reflex processes. Interference of sensory impressions affecting reflex centres with each other. Methods of localising reflex centres. Relation of reflex action to muscular tonus.

\* Experimental localisation of the respiratory centre. Proofs of its automatic action. Functions of the respiratory vagus. Apnoea,



dyspnoea, and asphyxia. Determining conditions of the first respirations at birth.

\* Inhibitory nervous mechanism of the heart. The cardiac vagus and its centre, in the frog and in mammalia. Proper nervous system of the heart. Influence of nutrition and other physiological conditions on the excitatory properties and rhythmical motion of the heart. Accelerator nerves.

\* Experimental localisation of the vascular centre. Its influence on the blood-vessels, and determination of the modes and channels of that influence. Vascular tonus. Hypothetical nervous mechanism of peripheral arteries.

Experimental localisation of the centres for the secretion of sweat. Distribution of the sweat-nerves. \* Minute structure of the secreting apparatus of the liver and kidneys, and mechanism of the secretion of bile and urine. Influence of the central nervous system on these processes. \* Vascular and secreting nerves of the salivary glands; the salivary centre; reflex mechanism of the secretion of saliva; morphological changes in the secreting structures which are associated with the process. Corresponding phenomena in the peptic and pancreatic glands.

\* Physiological anatomy of the spinal cord and brain. Experimental determination of the functions of the spinal roots and ganglia. \* Channels of conduction of motor, sensory, and vascular influences in the brain and spinal cord; methods by which these have been traced. Experimental localisation and determination of function in the cerebellum, crura, corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, corpora striata, and cerebral convolutions. Physiological relations of psychical functions. Conditions of mental activity. Time occupied in mental processes.

#### *Part II. Afferent nerves and their end-organs. The special senses.*

Minute anatomy of the sensory end-organs of the skin and mucous membranes. Sensation of pressure; modes of investigating the smallest perceptible pressure and the smallest perceptible difference of pressure. Law of E. H. Weber. Power of exploring objects by touch. 'Tactile Areas;' their relation to the distribution of tactile end-organs. Sensation of Temperature; methods of investigating it and results obtained.

Sensory nerves of muscles. Theories relating to the perception of bodily motions.

Distribution and minute structure of end organs of taste. Experimental limitation of the gustatory region. Determination of the channels of conduction of taste-sensations. Classification of perceptions of taste.

Distribution and minute structure of olfactory end-organs.

#### *Vision.*

(a) The eye as an optical instrument. Measurements of the eye, optical properties of its media and forms of its refracting surfaces. Formation of the image, (1) in the reduced eye, (2) in the schematic eye of Listing. Chromatism. Astigmatism.

(b) General and minute structure of the lens and of the parts concerned in accommodation. Scheiner's experiment and the optometer. Definition of the terms Emmetropia, Hypermetropia, and Myopia. Experimental determination of the change of form of the anterior surface of the lens in accommodation. Purkinje's images; the ophthalmometer. Experimental proofs of the function of the tensor choroideæ.

(c) Minute structure of the iris. Influence of the nervous system on the iris; its relation to the vascular nervous system. Actions of the iris dependent on light. Actions associated with accommodation.

(d) Vision of the shadows of objects inside the eye of the observer.

(e) Vision of the retinal surface of the living eye of a second person or an animal. Reflection of light by the retina. The ophthalmoscope.

(f) Minute structure of the retina in man and animals. The 'visual purple.' Excitation of the retina by white light; time—relations of the excitatory process. Talbot's law. The Stroboscope. After-images. Colour-perceptions; methods of blending them. Classification of colour-perceptions; the colour-ring. The Young-Helmholtz theory of colour-perceptions. Theory of Hering. Contrast and irradiation. Distribution of function with reference to (1) distinctness of vision, (2) sensations of colour in different parts of the retina. Colour-blindness.

(g) The rotations of the eyeballs; law of Listing and Donders. Wheel-rotation of Helmholtz. Combined action of the muscles of the eyeball.

(b) Vision with two eyes. Physiological relation of the two retinæ to each other. Conditions under which the images of two or more object-points are projected on corresponding points of the two retinæ. Visual judgment of distance. Visual judgment of the form of a projecting or hollow surface. Contest of visual perceptions.

### *Hearing.*

(a) Form of the cavity of the tympanum. Anatomical relations of the membrana tympani, the ossicles, and of the muscles and ligaments attached to them. Mechanism of the tympanic apparatus. Experimental methods by which (1) its adaptation to its function, (2) its motions when acted on by sound, and (3) the mode of action of its muscles can be investigated or demonstrated. Form and mechanism of the Eustachian orifice.

(b) Form and relations of the bony labyrinth; general and minute structure of the organs contained in it.

(c) Character and classification of perceptions of sound. Definition of the terms noise, tone, compound tone, partial tone, &c. Propagation of sound-vibrations in the liquid of the membranous labyrinth. Helmholtz's and Hensen's theories of the organ of Corti. Theories and experimental investigations relating to the function of the semicircular canals.

(d) Comparative Physiology of the organ of hearing.

## SECTION IV. GENERATION.

Definition of the term ovum.

Evolution and structure of the ovum in the animal series.

Chemical characters of the nutritive yolk.

The ovary of mammalia; the graafian vesicles; mechanism of the extrusion of the ovum and its entry into the fallopian tube.

Menstruation and other periodical changes in the female organs of generation; their relation to ovulation.

Development, morphology, and physiological properties of the spermatic elements in the animal series. Structure of the testis in the higher vertebrates.

Mechanisms by which the spermatic elements reach the ovum (including the structure and physiology of the organs concerned in this process).

Mechanism of impregnation in the rabbit, frog, lamprey, &c., changes which result therefrom in the ovum.

The mechanism of parturition in the higher animals.

Experimental localisation and determination of the function of the centres and nerves which are concerned in the generative mechanisms.

## Practical Examination.

## SECTION V. CHEMICAL METHODS.

The nature of the Exercises which may be set is indicated by the following list of materials to be examined:—

1. milk; 2. white of egg; 3. serum of blood; 4. magnesium sulphate-plasma; 5. pericardial fluid; 6. solution of colouring matter of blood; 7. muscle in the fresh state; 8. flesh; 9. extract of flesh; 10. saliva; 11. salivary glands; 12. mucous membrane of stomach; 13. pancreas; 14. glycerine extract of 12 or 13; 15. products of gastric or intestinal digestion; 16. fresh liver or other tissue containing glycogen; 17. bile; 18. urine.

In general, the Candidate will be required to demonstrate only those chemical facts relating to the materials enumerated which are of physiological interest. He will not be expected to do any quantitative work.

## SECTION VI. PHYSICAL METHODS.

Under this head the Candidate may be called upon to apply any of the following methods:—1. Methods for the investigation of the physical properties of muscle at rest, and of the changes of form, of elasticity, of electrical state, of temperature, which muscle undergoes in passing from the condition of rest to that of action, and during the decline of physiological activity. 2. The methods for observing and measuring the excitability of motor nerves, and the influence of voltaic currents and other external conditions thereon. 3. The methods for the localisation of nervous and muscular function in the separated heart of the frog, and for studying its mechanical action under normal or abnormal conditions [particularly those relating to (a) the influence of the nervous system, and (b) the influence of the nutritive liquid circulating through the organ, and (c) of the work it is required to do]. 4. The

methods by which the motions of circulation and respiration can be investigated in man.

He may further be asked to explain any of the methods, instruments, or appliances commonly used in the investigation of the vital phenomena of man or of the higher animals, or to demonstrate on the dead body the anatomical facts relating to such methods.

#### SECTION VII. HISTOLOGICAL METHODS.

Each Candidate must be prepared to prove his practical familiarity,—  
1. with the methods used for the investigation of the physiological properties of living protoplasm; 2. with the methods of dissociating, colouring, and otherwise preparing tissues for microscopic examination, particularly with the use of gold chloride, silver nitrate, osmic acid, etc. for these purposes; 3. with the art of hardening or otherwise preparing tissues for the cutting of microscopical sections; and 4. of staining and permanently mounting such sections; and, with this view, he may be required to perform any of the operations which are in common use for these purposes.

He may further be required to investigate microscopically any organ or tissue of a Mammal or of the Frog and to state the results of such investigation; or to identify and describe any preparation of such organ or tissue.

#### V. ANIMAL MORPHOLOGY.

(For some General Regulations see above, p. 169.)

The first two Examination papers shall deal with the topics enumerated in Sections I to VII inclusive. But the Examiners may at their discretion omit questions dealing with Sections IV, VI, and VII, provided that some work arising out of each Section so postponed is set in the practical part of the Examination. One paper shall deal with the topics enumerated in Sections VIII and IX, and one with those set forth in Sections X to XIII inclusive.

*Practical work.* In the two days assigned to testing the proficiency of Candidates in practical Anatomy and Microscopy, they may be required to demonstrate the more important *structural features* (by dissection or microscopic preparation) of any of the animals named in Section III, and of such animals only. They are also to be required to identify and describe briefly objects selected from those enumerated in Sections IV, V, VI and VII.

Candidates may be required in any part of the Examination to make sketches to illustrate the work they have to do.

#### SECTION I.

The chief characters of the Orders in every Class of the animal kingdom, including the more important extinct forms.

#### SECTION II.

The explanation of structures as due to heredity and adaptation, and

the justification of the actual grouping adopted in classification, as indicating branches of a genealogical tree.

## SECTION III.

The principal facts in the anatomy, histology, and embryology of the following animals :—

- |                             |                            |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Amœba</i> .           | 29. <i>Lumbricus</i> .     | 59. <i>Scorpio</i> .       |
| 2. <i>Actinosphærium</i> .  | 30. <i>Sabella</i> .       | 60. <i>Large Araneid</i> . |
| 3. <i>Thalassicolla</i> .   | 31. <i>Aphrodite</i> .     | 61. <i>Limulus</i> .       |
| 4. <i>Collozoum</i> .       | 32. <i>Sipunculus</i> .    | 62. <i>Paludina</i> .      |
| 5. <i>Gregarina</i> .       | 33. <i>Lingula</i> .       | 63. <i>Aplysia</i> .       |
| 6. <i>Actineta</i> .        | 34. <i>Lophopus</i> .      | 64. <i>Helix</i> .         |
| 7. <i>Opalina</i> .         | 35. <i>Flustra</i> .       | 65. <i>Sepia</i> .         |
| 8. <i>Paramecium</i> .      | 36. <i>Ascaris</i> .       | 66. <i>Octopus</i> .       |
| 9. <i>Vorticella</i> .      | 37. <i>Balanoglossus</i> . | 67. <i>Mya</i> .           |
| 10. <i>Euglena</i> .        | 38. <i>Brachionus</i> .    | 68. <i>Anodonta</i> .      |
| 11. <i>Euspongia</i> .      | 39. <i>Apus</i> .          | 69. <i>Pecten</i> .        |
| 12. <i>Hydra</i> .          | 40. <i>Daphnia</i> .       | 70. <i>Ascidia</i> .       |
| 13. <i>Cordylophora</i> .   | 41. <i>Lepas</i> .         | 71. <i>Botryllus</i> .     |
| 14. <i>Obelia</i> .         | 42. <i>Cyclops</i> .       | 72. <i>Pyrosoma</i> .      |
| 15. <i>Pleurobrachia</i> .  | 43. <i>Argulus</i> .       | 73. <i>Salpa</i> .         |
| 16. <i>Aurelia</i> .        | 44. <i>Cypris</i> .        | 74. <i>Amphioxus</i> .     |
| 17. <i>Actinia</i> .        | 45. <i>Oniscus</i> .       | 75. <i>Petromyzon</i> .    |
| 18. <i>Alcyonium</i> .      | 46. <i>Gammarus</i> .      | 76. <i>Myxine</i> .        |
| 19. <i>Antedon</i> .        | 47. <i>Squilla</i> .       | 77. <i>Bala</i> .          |
| 20. <i>Asteracanthion</i> . | 48. <i>Astacus</i> .       | 78. <i>Esox</i> .          |
| 21. <i>Ophiocoma</i> .      | 49. <i>Carcinus</i> .      | 79. <i>Bana</i> .          |
| 22. <i>Echinus</i> .        | 50. <i>Julus</i> .         | 80. <i>Lacerta</i> .       |
| 23. <i>Holothuria</i> .     | 51. <i>Lithobius</i> .     | 81. <i>Testudo</i> .       |
| 24. <i>Dendrocœlum</i> .    | 52. <i>Blatta</i> .        | 82. <i>Columba</i> .       |
| 25. <i>Meckelia</i> .       | 53. <i>Æschna</i> .        | 83. <i>Lepus</i> .         |
| 26. <i>Distoma</i> .        | 54. <i>Nepa</i> .          | 84. <i>Homo</i> .          |
| 27. <i>Tœnia</i> .          | 55. <i>Musca</i> .         |                            |
| 28. <i>Hirudo</i> .         | 56. <i>Bombyx</i> .        |                            |
|                             | 57. <i>Lucanus</i> .       |                            |
|                             | 58. <i>Apis</i> .          |                            |

N.B. This list is to be regarded not as representing 84 different types, but as for the most part containing examples of a series of groups the members of which serve as illustrations to one another. The most important types to which the student should pay especial attention, and with which he will be expected to be thoroughly conversant, are printed in blacker type. Knowledge of such details as are of marked importance from the point of view of the science of Animal Morphology will be required. For example, in the cases of Numbers 54, 55, and 58 a knowledge of the structure of the parts of the mouth and other appendages will suffice, and in the case of Number 84 questions involving a knowledge of details of Anthropotomy will not be set.

## SECTION IV.

The following cartilaginous and bony skeletons, in addition to those included under Section III:—

- |                     |                      |                          |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cestracion.      | 17. Archæopteryx.    | 33. Phocæna.             |
| 2. Acipenser.       | 18. Hesperornis.     | 34. Ovis.                |
| 3. Holoptychius.    | 19. Struthio.        | 35. Palæotherium.        |
| 4. Coccosteus.      | 20. Gallus.          | 36. Hipparion.           |
| 5. Ceratodus.       | 21. Anser.           | 37. Equus.               |
| 6. Menobranchus.    | 22. Falco.           | 38. Tapirus.             |
| 7. Chelone.         | 23. Ornithorhynchus. | 39. Halicore.            |
| 8. Plesiosaurus.    | 24. Echidna.         | 40. Dinoceras.           |
| 9. Monitor.         | 25. Thylacinus.      | 41. Elephas.             |
| 10. Sphenodon.      | 26. Macropus.        | 42. Hyrax.               |
| 11. Croतालus.       | 27. Cholepus.        | 43. Lemur.               |
| 12. Python.         | 28. Megatherium.     | 44. Ateles.              |
| 13. Ichthyosaurus.  | 29. Dasypsecta.      | 45. Troglodytes Gorilla. |
| 14. Crocodilus.     | 30. Erinaceus.       | 46. Troglodytes niger.   |
| 15. Iguanodon.      | 31. Canis.           | 47. Simia Satyrus.       |
| 16. Ramphorhynchus. | 32. Phoca.           |                          |

With reference to these skeletons the knowledge required is a general one of the important facts relating to each. Candidates will not be required to recognise single bones of the animals, but to know the characteristic features of each skeleton, such as the relation of the notochord to cartilage, and of bone to both; the structure of the neural and hæmal arches; the varieties of ribs, and their relation to the sternum; the structure of the pectoral and pelvic arches, and of the fore and hind limbs and their digits. With regard to the skull, the relation of the cranium to the sense capsules and to the jaw arch and following arches; any important characteristic peculiarities in the general form and structure of the skull, and the dentition.

## SECTION V.

The principal differences in structure between man and the higher apes. The structural variations exhibited by the five or six main groups of human races. Practical knowledge will be expected of the chief points in which the skulls of members of these main groups differ from one another.

## SECTION VI.

The dentition of the following animals, in addition to that of those included under the former sections:—

- |                 |                  |              |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Carcharias.     | Dicynodon.       | Pteropus.    |
| Myliobates.     | Myrmecobius.     | Felis.       |
| Cyprinus.       | Phascolotherium. | Machairodus. |
| Labrus.         | Thylacoleo.      | Hyæna.       |
| Diodon.         | Orycteropus.     | Hyænodon.    |
| Mastodonsaurus. | Talpa.           | Viverra.     |
| Megalosaurus.   | Galeopithecus.   | Trichechus.  |

- |                      |                   |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 10. Trichia.         | 31. Ceramium.     | 51. Hymenophyllum. |
| 11. Spirogyra.       | 32. Corallina.    | 52. Aspidium.      |
| 12. Mesocarpus.      | 33. Eurotium.     | 53. Marattia.      |
| 13. Closterium.      | 34. Sphaeria.     | 54. Ophioglossum.  |
| 14. Pinnularia.      | 35. Claviceps.    | 55. Salvinia.      |
| 15. Mucor.           | 36. Peziza.       | 56. Pilularia.     |
| 16. Chytridium.      | 37. Collema.      | 57. Equisetum.     |
| 17. Volvox.          | 38. Verrucaria.   | 58. Lycopodium.    |
| 18. Vaucheria.       | 39. Cetraria.     | 59. Isoetes.       |
| 19. Acetabularia.    | 40. Penicillium.  | 60. Selaginella.   |
| 20. Saprolegnia.     | 41. Tuber.        | 61. Cycas.         |
| 21. Phytophthora.    | 42. Puccinia.     | 62. Pinus.         |
| 22. Oedogonium.      | 43. Empusa.       | 63. Taxus.         |
| 23. Cladophora.      | 44. Agaricus.     | 64. Welwitschia.   |
| 24. Enteromorpha.    | 45. Marchantia.   | 65. Zea.           |
| 25. Chara.           | 46. Jungermannia. | 66. Orchis.        |
| 26. Laminaria.       | 47. Andreaea.     | 67. Dracaena.      |
| 27. Fucus.           | 48. Sphagnum.     | 68. Vicia.         |
| 28. Coleochaete.     | 49. Funaria.      | 69. Helianthus.    |
| 29. Batrachospermum. | 50. Fontinalis.   | 70. Ulmus.         |
| 30. Dudresnaya.      |                   |                    |

N.B. In all cases knowledge of details, which are not of obvious significance from the point of view of Comparative Morphology, will not be required.

Subsection (b). The floral structure (including fruit) characteristic of the following families, with the more important deviations:—

- |                    |                       |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Gramineae.      | 18. Plantagineae.     | 35. Rosaceae.      |
| 2. Cyperaceae.     | 19. Labiatae.         | 36. Leguminosae.   |
| 3. Liliaceae.      | 20. Scrophulariaceae. | 37. Sapindaceae.   |
| 4. Aroideae.       | 21. Solanaceae.       | 38. Celastrineae.  |
| 5. Palmæ.          | 22. Boragineae.       | 39. Rhamnæ.        |
| 6. Alismaceae.     | 23. Apocynæ.          | 40. Geraniaceae.   |
| 7. Iridaceae.      | 24. Primulaceae.      | 41. Malvaceae.     |
| 8. Orchideae.      | 25. Ericaceae.        | 42. Hypericineae.  |
| 9. Scitamineae.    | 26. Campanulaceae.    | 43. Caryophylleae. |
| 10. Piperaceae.    | 27. Compositæ.        | 44. Polygaleae.    |
| 11. Loranthaceae.  | 28. Rubiaceae.        | 45. Violaceae.     |
| 12. Cupuliferæ.    | 29. Umbelliferæ.      | 46. Resedaceae.    |
| 13. Aristolochiæ.  | 30. Cactæ.            | 47. Cruciferæ.     |
| 14. Euphorbiaceae. | 31. Cucurbitaceae.    | 48. Nymphaeaceae.  |
| 15. Salicaceae.    | 32. Myrtaceae.        | 49. Berberideae.   |
| 16. Utriceae.      | 33. Haloragæ.         | 50. Ranunculaceae. |
| 17. Polygonæ.      | 34. Saxifragæ.        |                    |

Candidates should be prepared to draw 'floral diagrams' showing the relation of the several parts to each other and to the parent axis in each of their families. They will be also expected to know the theoretical grounds on which the most important anomalous or divergent types are explained and their affinities determined. Questions relating

to this subsection (b) need not be included in the paper work if practical work relating to it is set.

### SECTION III. TAXONOMY AND PHYTO-GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The principal methods of plant classification associated with the names of Ray, Linnæus, Jussieu, Brown, Decaisne, Hofmeister, Darwin, and Schwendener.

The evidence afforded by Comparative Morphology in support of the view that the most natural classification is that which best exhibits genetic relationships.

The leading facts with regard to plant distribution; the theories of insular and mountain floras; the agencies by which plants are distributed.

The leading facts of palæo-phytology and their bearing on the theory of descent.

### SECTION IV. VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Elementary constituents of plant-food, their source and function.

Synthesis of plastic materials; their distribution through the tissues; parasitism.

Metabolism; saprophytes; carnivorous plants; action of ferments in nutritive processes; degradation products; secretion.

Respiration; production of heat.

Movement of water in plants; absorption; root pressure; transpiration.

Movement of gases in plants.

Properties of growing parts; tension of tissues; nutation; periodicity in growth.

Influence of external conditions on protoplasmic activity and plant-growth; temperature; light; effects of rays of different refrangibility, heliotropism, daily periodicity; gravitation.

Mechanical adaptations of plant-tissues; structural modifications exhibited by water-plants.

Movements of variation—spontaneous, paratonic, periodic; inhibitive conditions; phototonus.

Electrical phenomena of plants.

Influence of adverse external conditions; optimum of temperature; effects of extremes of heat and cold on plant-tissues; action of gases and substances injurious to plant life; starvation.

Theory of mutual competition amongst constituents of mixed vegetation.

Reproduction: sexual and asexual; alternation of generations; apogamy; theory of fertilisation; hybridism; variation; dichogamy; the leading facts in the history of the subject.

## VII. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

### MINERALOGY AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

Candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School who desire to take in Mineralogy as a Supplementary Science should exhibit a



(a) practical as well as theoretical knowledge of Crystallography, and of Crystallographic Physics.

(b) The Candidate should also be acquainted with the Crystallographic characters of such substances as serve to illustrate the principles and applications of Crystallography.

Mineralogy may be further pursued by the Student :

(c) Firstly, as a discriminative and classificatory Science, involving an acquaintance with the logical principles of classification.

Secondly, in respect to its subject-matter, namely, by the actual study of the more important minerals and other crystallised substances ; more especially of such as illustrate the principles of Classification as well as of Crystallography, and of such as are important either from their contributing to form the rock masses of the globe, or from a mining point of view, or as being of value for their employment in the useful arts.

Thirdly, in respect of the practical methods of discriminating minerals, not merely by investigating their crystallographic forms with the aid of the goniometer, but by determining their physical characteristics, specific gravity, degree of hardness, colour, optical and pyro-electric properties, &c. ; and also by examination with the blowpipe and other simple chemical tests.

And finally, the mineralogical student should be acquainted with the hypotheses regarding the causes that have operated in effecting the deposition, the transformations, or the successions of Minerals in veins and rocks.

*Treatises recommended.*

- (a) Miller (W. H.), A Tract on Crystallography. Cambridge, 1863.  
Lang (V. von), Lehrbuch der Krystallographie. Vienna, 1866.  
Karsten (H.), Lehrbuch der Krystallographie. Leipzig, 1861.  
Schrauf (A.), Lehrbuch der physikalischen Mineralogie. Vienna, 1866.  
Grailich (J.), Miller's Lehrbuch der Krystallographie, a German translation of Professor Miller's original work, containing chapters on Crystallographic Physics. Vienna, 1856.  
Grailich (J.), Krystallographisch-optische Untersuchungen. Vienna und Olmütz, 1858.
- (b) Rammelsberg (C. F.), Krystallographische Chemie. Berlin, 1855, and Suppl. 1857.
- (c) Mill (John Stuart), A system of Logic, the chapters on Classification. 7th ed. London, 1868.  
Whewell (W.), History of the Inductive Sciences, chapters on Mineralogy. 3rd ed. London, 1857.  
Rose (G.), Das krystallo-chemische Mineralsystem. Leipzig, 1852.  
Rammelsberg (C. F.), Berzelius' neues chemisches Mineralsystem. Nürnberg, 1847.
- (d) Brooke and Miller's Mineralogy. London, 1852.  
Rammelsberg (C. F.), Handbuch der Mineralchemie. Leipzig, 1860.

- Quenstedt (F. A.), *Handbuch der Mineralogie*. 2nd ed. Tübingen, 1863.
- Dufrénoy (A.), *Traité de Minéralogie*. 2<sup>me</sup> éd. Paris, 1856-60.
- Descloizeaux (A.), *Manuel de Minéralogie*. Paris, 1862.
- Dana (J. D.), *System of Mineralogy*. 5th ed. London, 1868.
- Kenngott (A.), *Die Minerale der Schweiz*. Leipzig, 1866.
- (e) Cotta (B. von), *Rocks classified and described*, translated by H. Lawrence. London, 1866.
- Zirkel (F.), *Lehrbuch der Petrographie*. Bonn, 1866.
- Senft (F.), *Lehrbuch der Mineralien und Felsartenkunde*. Jena, 1869.
- (f) First volume of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*. 4th ed. London, 1855.
- Blanford and Scheerer on the Blowpipe. London, 1855.
- Rammelsberg (C. F.), *Lehrbuch der Krystallkunde*. Leipzig, 1852.
- Naumann (C. F.), *Elemente der Mineralogie*. 8th ed. Leipzig, 1871.
- (g) Bischoff (Gustav), *Lehrbuch der chemischen und physikalischen Geologie*. 2nd ed. Bonn, 1863, &c.
- English translation by the Cavendish Society.
- Blum (R.), *Die Pseudomorphosen des Mineralreichs* Stuttgart, 1843, &c. &c.
- Cotta (B. von), *Gangstudien*. Freiberg, 1847, &c. &c.

## 6. Honour School of Jurisprudence.

### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination in the School of Jurisprudence includes—

- (1) General Jurisprudence;
- (2) The History of English Law;
- (3) Such departments of Roman Law, and (if the Board of the Faculty of Law shall think fit) such departments of English Law, as may be specified from time to time by the Board;
- (4) International Law, or some department of it specified by the Board. This may be omitted by Candidates who do not aim at a place in the First or Second Class.

2. Subject to such regulations as the Board may make from time to time, select portions of Historical study, approved by the Board of the Faculty of Arts (Modern History), may be substituted by Candidates for portions of Legal study; provided that no Candidate shall be allowed to offer in the School of Juris-

prudence any select portion, whether of Legal or Historical study, which he has already offered in the School of Modern History.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The subjects of examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence will be the following:—

### 1. General Jurisprudence.

Candidates will be examined in the principles of Analytical Jurisprudence, in the theory of Legislation, and in the early history of Legal Institutions.

They are recommended to read the following books:—

Austin, Jurisprudence, Lectures I, V, VI, and the Essay on the Uses of the Study of Jurisprudence.

T. E. Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.

W. Markby, Elements of Law.

Bentham, Theory of Legislation, by Dumont.

Sir H. Maine, Ancient Law, and the Lectures on Sovereignty (XII and XIII) in his Early History of Institutions.

Students may also refer to the following works:—

Hobbes, Leviathan, The Second Part, Of Commonwealth.

Bentham, Principles of Morals and Legislation.

Savigny, System des heutigen römischen Rechts.

Sir H. Maine's works, so far as not above specified.

Fustel de Coulanges, La Cité Antique.

F. Pollock, Essays in Jurisprudence and Ethics.

O. W. Holmes, Common Law.

### 2. Roman Law.

#### 1. The Institutes of Gaius.

The Institutes of the Emperor Justinian.

#### 2. Digest, IX. 2, ad Legem Aquiliam.

Students are recommended to study the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian in the editions of Poste and Moyle respectively; and also to use some text showing clearly the relation of the two works one to another, such as that of Gneist, Pellat, Polenaar, or Holland.

Reference may also be made to—

J. Muirhead's edition of Gaius.

Alphonse Rivier, Introduction Historique au droit Romain.

W. A. Hunter, Exposition of Roman Law in the order of a code.

Ortolan, Justinian.

Puchta, Institutionen.

Salkowski, Institutionen.

Dirksen, Manuale (as a Lexicon for the study of the texts).

The title of the Digest may be omitted by Candidates who do not aim at a place in the First or Second Class.

### 3. English Law.

#### 1. The Law of Contract.

The subject may be studied in—

Sir W. R. Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.

S. M. Leake, Elementary Digest of the Law of Contract.

F. Pollock, Principles of Contract in Law and Equity.

Reference may also be made to—

C. C. Langdell, Cases on the Law of Contract.

#### 2. The Law of Succession, Testamentary and Intestate, to—

(1) Real Property.

(2) Personal Property.

The subject may be studied in—

Stephen, Commentaries, Vol. I and II.

Williams, Treatise on the Law of Real Property.

Williams, Treatise on the Law of Personal Property.

#### 3. The Law of Real Property, in so far as it is not included in the foregoing subjects.

The subject may be studied in—

Williams, Treatise on the Law of Real Property.

Stephen, Commentaries, Vol. I. Book II. Part I.

Blackstone, Commentaries, Book II.

The principal Statutes referred to in Williams' Treatise should be studied, and reference may be made to—

K. E. Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.

L. A. Goodeve, The Modern Law of Real Property.

#### 4. The Law of the Constitution.

Candidates will be expected to have mastered the leading principles of existing Constitutional Law, and in particular to show a knowledge of the following topics :—

The Legislative power of Parliament, the modes in which it is exercised, and its extent as to Territory and Persons ;

The Prerogatives of the Crown, the Privileges of the Houses of Parliament ;

The Constitutional position of—the Privy Council, the Ministers of the Crown, the Established Church, the Courts of Law, and the Armed Forces.

They are recommended to read—

Blackstone, Commentaries, Introduction and Vol. I.

Stephen, Commentaries, Vol. II. Book IV. Part I, and Part II.

Chapters 1 and 2.

Traill, Central Government.

Hearn, Government of England.

Bagehot, English Constitution.

They may also refer to

Stephen, History of the Criminal Law.

Forsyth, Opinions on Constitutional Law.

R. Gneist, Englische Verwaltungsrecht.

#### 4. History of English Law.

History of English Legal and Political Institutions.

Candidates must possess such an acquaintance with the history of the Institutions referred to under the head of the Law of the Constitution as is necessary to explain their present character and working.

They may refer to—

Dr. Stubbs, *Select Charters, and Constitutional History* (omitting those chapters which relate especially to Political History).

Hallam, *Constitutional History*.

Sir T. E. May, *Constitutional History*.

R. Gneist, *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte*.

#### 5. International Law.

The subject may be studied in—

W. E. Hall, *International Law*, or T. Woolsey, *Introduction to International Law*.

Heffter, *Europäisches Völkerrecht*.

Reference may also be made to—

Dana, *Notes to Wheaton's Elements*.

Sir R. Phillimore, *International Law*, Vols. I-III.

Sir T. Twiss, *Law of Nations*.

#### 7. Honour School of Modern History.

##### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination in the School of Modern History includes—

(1) The continuous History of England.

(2) General History during some period, selected by the Candidate from periods named from time to time by the Board of the Faculty.

(3) Those who aim at a place in the First or Second Class are also required to offer a special portion of History or a special Historical subject, carefully studied with reference to original authorities, or a select portion of Law, approved by the Board of the Faculty of Law. (But no Candidate can offer any portion of either Legal or Historical study which he has already offered in the School of Jurisprudence.)

2. Every Candidate is required to have a knowledge of Political Economy, of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.

3. A subject or period of Literature may also be added as an optional subject.

4. Candidates proposing to offer any special portion of History, or any special Historical subject, or any subject or period of Literature not included in the list suggested by the Board of the Faculty, must submit it to the approval of the Board, six months before the Examination.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS (MODERN HISTORY).

The subjects of Examination in this School are :—

### I. The History of England :

- A. Continuous Constitutional History.
- B. Continuous Political History to 1837.
- C. A selected period to be studied in detail.

### II. A period of General History.

III. (In the case of those Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class), a Special Subject carefully studied with reference to original authorities.

### IV. Political Science and Political Economy.

Every Candidate is required by the Statute to have a knowledge of Political Economy, of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.

#### I. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

##### A. *Constitutional History.*

The following books are recommended :—

Stubbs' Select Charters.	May's Constitutional History.
Stubbs' Constitutional History.	Bagehot's English Constitution.
Hallam's Constitutional History.	

##### B. *Continuous Political History to 1837.*

The following portions of books are suggested, with a view of indicating the amount of detailed knowledge which Candidates will be expected to exhibit :—

Freeman's Norman Conquest, Chaps. i, ii, iii, xxiii.	Ranke's History of England, Books i, ii, iii, xxii.
Green's History of the English People, Vol. I.	Macaulay's History of England, Chaps. i, ii, iii.
Stubbs' Constitutional History, Chaps. x, xii, xiv, xvi, xviii.	Bright's History of England, Vols. II. and III.

#### C. *One of the following periods, to be studied in detail :—*

1. 449-1087.	5. 1603-1714.
2. 802-1272.	6. 1714-1815.
3. 1215-1485.	7. 1760-1848.
4. 1399-1603.	

**II. GENERAL HISTORY.** One of the following periods.

N.B. Candidates are required to take the period corresponding to the period of English History which they select for detailed study, and to study the two in connection with each other.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 476-1085.  | 5. 1610-1715. |
| 2. 936-1272.  | 6. 1715-1815. |
| 3. 1272-1519. | 7. 1763-1848. |
| 4. 1414-1610. |               |

In studying the selected periods of English and of General History, Candidates will be expected to make themselves acquainted with the Social and Literary History of their period, and also with the Geography necessary for understanding it.

The following books may be read with advantage:—

**I.****ENGLISH HISTORY.****1. 449-1087.**

Kemble : Saxons in England.  
 Green : Making of England ;  
 Conquest of England.  
 W. Bright : Early English Church  
 History.  
 Preface to Lives of Dunstan. R.S.  
 Freeman : Norman Conquest.  
 Skene : History of Scotland.  
 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.  
 Laws of Ini and Alfred and  
 Canute.  
 Bede : Books iii and iv.

**2. 802-1272.**

Green : Conquest of England.  
 Freeman : Norman Conquest.  
 Pauli : Geschichte von England.  
 — Life of Simon de Montfort.  
 Palgrave : England and Nor-  
 mandy, from vol. III. ch. iv.  
 Prefaces to R. S. editions of—  
 Roger of Hoveden, II and IV.  
 Benedictus Abbas, II.  
 Roger Bacon.  
 Walter of Coventry, II.  
 Monumenta Franciscana, Vol. I.  
 Itinerarium Regis Ricardi.

**II.****GENERAL HISTORY.****1. 476-1085.**

Gibbon : Decline and Fall.  
 Milman : Latin Christianity.  
 Coulanges : Féodalité.  
 Guizot : Civilisation in Europe.  
 Waitz : Vol. II. Deutsche Ver-  
 fassungs Geschichte.  
 Martin : Histoire de France.  
 Gregory of Tours, Book v to the  
 end.  
 Paulus Diaconus, book iii to the  
 end.  
 Sismondi : Républiques Itali-  
 ennes.  
 Giesebrecht : Geschichte der  
 Deutschen Kaiserzeit.  
 Finlay : History of Greece.  
 Muir : Life of Mahomet.

**2. 936-1272.**

Gibbon : Decline and Fall.  
 Hallam : Middle Ages.  
 Milman : Latin Christianity.  
 Guizot : Civilisation in Europe.  
 Martin : Histoire de France.  
 Michelet : Tableau de la France  
 (Book III of the History of  
 France).  
 Joinville : Vie de S. Louis.  
 Sismondi : Républiques Itali-  
 ennes.  
 Giesebrecht : Geschichte der  
 Deutschen Kaiserzeit.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**

**2. 802-1272 (cont.).**

- Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.  
Matthew Paris: part relating to Henry III.  
Skene: History of Scotland.  
E. W. Robertson: Scotland under Early Kings.  
Wright's Political Songs (pp. 6, 19, 42, 72, 121, 124, 125, Camden Society).  
Digby: Real Property, pp. 1-56, 122-151, 253-262.

**3. 1215-1485.**

- Lingard: History of England (to 1399).  
Pauli: Geschichte von England.  
— Life of Simon de Montfort.  
Prefaces to R. S. editions of— Monumenta Franciscana, Vol. I. Edward II.  
Longman: Life and Times of Edward III.  
Sharon Turner: History of England (from 1399).  
Lechler: Wiclif.  
Fortescue: De Monarchia.  
More: Richard III. and Edward V.  
Paston Letters; (Historical part of Text, with Gairdner's Preface).  
Burton: History of Scotland.  
Rogers: History of Agriculture and Prices in England, Vols. I, III.  
Wright: Political Songs (pp. 6, 19, 42, 72, 121, 124, 125, Camden Society).  
Digby's Real Property, pp. 175-195, 199-204, 214-220, 253-262, 279-297.

**4. 1399-1603.**

- Sharon Turner: History of England.  
Paston Letters: (Historical part of Text, with Gairdner's Preface).  
More: Utopia, Richard III. and Edward V.  
Bacon: History of Henry VII.

**GENERAL HISTORY.**

**2. 936-1272 (cont.).**

- { Von Raumer: Geschichte der Hohenstaufen.  
{ Busk: Mediæval Popes, Emperors and Crusaders.  
Finlay: History of Greece.  
Von Sybel: History and Literature of the Crusades.  
Church: Life of Anselm.  
Cotter Morison: Life of St. Bernard.

**3. 1272-1519.**

- Gibbon: Decline and Fall.  
Hallam: Middle Ages.  
Milman: Latin Christianity.  
Martin: Histoire de France.  
Froissart (Flanders), book ii. chaps. 52-63, 83-102, 121-128, 148-214, 227-230.  
Sismondi: Républiques Italiennes.  
Amari: War of the Sicilian Vespers.  
Creighton: The Papacy during the period of the Reformation.  
Von Reumont: Lorenzo de Medici.  
Villari: Savonarola.  
— Machiavelli.  
Ranke: Geschichte der Romanischen und Germanischen Völker von 1494 bis 1514.  
Prescott: History of Ferdinand and Isabella.  
Finlay: History of Greece.  
Yule: Marco Polo.

**4. 1414-1610.**

- Hallam: Middle Ages.  
Ranke: History of the Popes.  
— History of the Reformation in Germany.  
— Civil Wars in France.  
— Geschichte der Romanischen und Germanischen Völker von 1494 bis 1514.



**ENGLISH HISTORY.****4. 1399-1603 (cont.).**

Froude: History of England.  
 Brewer: Prefaces to State Papers.  
 Herbert of Cherbury: Life of Henry VIII.  
 Burnet: History of the Reformation (ed. Pocock).  
 Knight's Pictorial History of England, 1588-1603.  
 Burton: History of Scotland.  
 Latimer, Sermons, ed. Arber.  
 Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Preface to.  
 Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.  
 Smith: De Republica.

**5. 1603-1714.**

Ranke: History of England.  
 S. R. Gardiner: History of England.  
 Clarendon, books i-vi.  
 Christie: Life of Shaftesbury.  
 Macaulay: History of England.  
 Burnet: History of his own Times.  
 Wyon: History of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne.  
 Swift: Conduct of the Allies.  
 Burton: History of Scotland.  
 Sir John Davis: State of Ireland.  
 Doyle: English in America.  
 Bruce: Annals of the East India Company.  
 Dryden: (Political Poems).

**GENERAL HISTORY.****4. 1414-1610 (cont.).**

Ranke: die Osmanen und die Spanische Monarchie.  
 Martin: Histoire de France.  
 Sully's Memoirs.  
 Creighton: Papacy during the period of the Reformation.  
 Von Reumont: Lorenzo de Medici.  
 Robertson: Reign of Charles V.  
 Häusser: Period of the Reformation.  
 Prescott: History of Ferdinand and Isabella.  
 — History of Philip II.  
 Helps: Spanish Conquests.  
 Motley: History of the United Netherlands.  
 Finlay: History of Greece.  
 Elphinstone: History of India (Cowell's Edition).

**5. 1610-1715.**

Heeren: Political Systems of Modern Europe.  
 { Ranke: Französische Geschichte.  
 { Martin: Histoire de France.  
 Voltaire: Siècle de Louis XIV.  
 — Charles XII.  
 De Retz: Mémoires.  
 Ranke: History of the Popes.  
 — Die Osmanen und die Spanische Monarchie.  
 — History of Prussia.  
 Coxe: History of the House of Austria.  
 { Droysen: Gustav Adolf.  
 { Chapman: Gustavus Adolphus.  
 Montecuculi's Memoirs, books ii. and iii.  
 Putter: Political Constitution of the German Empire.  
 Stanhope: War of the Spanish Succession.  
 Finlay: History of Greece.  
 Rambaud: History of Russia.  
 Elphinstone: History of India (Cowell's Edition).

**ENGLISH HISTORY.****6. 1714-1815.**

Lecky: History of England in the Eighteenth Century.

Stanhope: History of England.

— Life of Pitt,

Martineau: History of England.

Cornwall Lewis: Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain.

Alison: Life of Castlereagh, chaps. i-iii.

Bolingbroke: Letters on History.

— Dissertation on the State of Parties.

— Letter to Sir W. Wyndham.

— Patriot King.

Burke: Thoughts on the Present Discontents.

— American Taxation.

— Reflections on the French Revolution.

— Reflections on a Regicide Peace.

Arthur Young: Tour in Ireland.

Bancroft: History of the United States.

Marshman: History of India (large edition, 3 volumes).

**7. 1760-1848.**

Lecky: History of England in the Eighteenth Century.

Stanhope: History of England.

— Life of Pitt.

Martineau: History of England.

S. Walpole: History of England.

Cornwall Lewis: Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain.

Alison: Life of Castlereagh, chaps. i-iii, xv, xvi.

Burke: Thoughts on the Present Discontents.

— American Taxation.

— Reflections on the French Revolution.

— Reflections on a Regicide Peace.

Samuel Bamford, Passages in Life of.

Nicholls: History of the English Poor Law.

**GENERAL HISTORY.****6. 1715-1815.**

Heeren: Political System of Europe.

Martin: Histoire de France.

De Tocqueville: Ancien Régime et la Révolution.

{ Von Sybel: French Revolution.

{ Mignet: French Revolution.

{ Taine: French Revolution.

{ Carlyle: French Revolution.

Lanfrey: History of Napoleon.

Alison: History of Europe, from chap. lx.

Ranke: History of Prussia.

Carlyle: History of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great's Memoirs.

{ Seeley: Life and Times of Stein.

{ Häusser: Deutsche Geschichte vom Tode Friedrichs der Grossen.

Coxe: Bourbon Kings of Spain.

Napier: Battles and Sieges of the Peninsula.

Rambaud: History of Russia.

Elphinstone: History of India (Cowell's Edition).

**7. 1763-1848.**

Heeren: Political Systems of Modern Europe.

Martin: Histoire de France.

De Tocqueville: Ancien Régime et la Révolution.

Arthur Young: Travels in France.

{ Von Sybel: French Revolution.

{ Mignet: French Revolution.

{ Taine: French Revolution.

{ Carlyle: French Revolution.

Lanfrey: History of Napoleon.

Guizot's Memoirs.

Alison: History of the French Revolution, from chap. lx.

— History of Europe, from 1815.

Fyffe: Modern Europe.

{ Seeley: Life and Times of Stein.

{ Häusser: Deutsche Geschichte vom Tode Friedrichs der Grossen.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.****7. 1760-1848 (cont.).**

- Morley: Life of Cobden.  
 Bancroft: History of the United States,  
 Payne: History of the Colonies.  
 Marshman: History of India (large edition, 3 volumes).  
 Kaye: Life of Metcalfe.

**III. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.****A. Candidates may select from the following list:—**

1. Hildebrand.
2. The first three Crusades.
3. Italy, 1492-1513.
4. The Great Rebellion, 1638-1649.
5. India, 1773-1805.
6. The French Revolution, down to the First Consulate.

**B.** Candidates proposing to offer any other Historical subject or portion of History must give notice six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of Faculty. Every application by a Candidate proposing to offer a special subject or period not included in the list suggested by the Board of Faculty must be accompanied by a statement of the books, documents, and other authorities which the Candidate proposes to use.

**C.** The following portion of Legal Study may be substituted for a Historical Special Subject:—

**7. The History of the Law of Real Property.**

The Special Subjects are to be studied in the following books:—

**1. Hildebrand.**

Lambert of Hersfeld.  
 Jaffé: Monumenta Gregoriana.  
 Waltrami: De Unitate Ecclesiæ.

**2. The first three Crusades.**

Gesta Francorum.  
 Raimundus de Agiles.  
 Fulcherius Carnotensis.  
 William of Tyre, books xvi, xvii.  
 1-8.

Itinerarium Regis Ricardi. R.S.  
 Extracts from Arabian Historians  
 contained in Michaud's Bibliothèque des Croisades.

**3. Italy, 1492-1513.**

Machiavelli: Il Principe.  
 Commynes, books vii. and viii.

**GENERAL HISTORY.****7. 1763-1848 (cont.).**

- Napier: Battles and Sieges of the Peninsula.  
 Finlay: History of Greece.  
 Rambaud: History of Russia.

Guicciardini: Storia Fiorentina.  
 Da Porto: Lettere Storiche.

**4. Great Rebellion, 1638—death of Charles I.**

Clarendon, books i-viii.  
 Rushworth's Collection, part iv.  
 Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, ed. Carlyle.  
 May: Long Parliament.  
 Strafford's Correspondence.  
 Baillie's Letters.  
 Sprigg: Anglia Rediviva.

**5. French Revolution, 1789 to the end of the Convention, 1795.**

Rabault and Lacretelle: Précis de l'Histoire de la Révolution Française.

Bailly: Mémoires, up to July 14.  
Mirabeau: Correspondence with  
Lamarck.

Bertrand de Motteville: Mémoires  
particulières.

Madame Roland: Mémoires, Vol.  
II.

Arthur Young: Travels in France.  
Schmidt: Tableau de la Révolu-  
tion, Tome I, 2<sup>me</sup> partie.

Selected Speeches: Vergniaud—  
Assemblée Législative, 1791,  
October 25, December 27; 1792,  
January 10, March 19, May 16,  
July 3, September 2, 16, 17.  
Convention, 1792, December 31;  
1793, March 13, April 10. Ro-  
bespierre—Constituante, 1791,  
May 30; Jacobin Club, Paper  
on the War [1792]. Convention,  
1792, December 3. Letters to  
his Constituents, on Religious  
Establishment; on National Edu-  
cation. Convention, 1793,  
April 24, December 5; 1794,  
May 7 [II. Floral 18]. Danton  
—Assemblée Législative, 1792,  
September 2. Convention, 1792,  
September 21, 22, 25, October  
29; 1793, January 31, March 8,  
10, 11, 27, April 1, 19, 27, June  
13, July 31, August 1, 13, Sep-  
tember 4, November 26; 1794,  
January 23, March 19; Debate,  
April 1. Revolutionary Tribunal,  
II. Germinal 13, &c. [Bulletin  
du Tribunal, Nos. 16, 20, 21, 22,  
23, 24, 25, 26]. Guadet—As-  
semblée Législative, 1792, Janu-  
ary 14; 1793, April 12, May  
18.

[The Speeches in this list may  
be read in the *Moniteur Officiel*;  
they are also to be found in the  
editions by A. Vermorel (Paris,  
1867) of the works of Robes-  
pierre (pp. 212-276, 308-336),  
Danton (pp. 117-129, 137-141,  
145-160, 167-197, 207-215,

219-221, 225-231, 239-241,  
242-272, 281-301, 305-313),  
Vergniaud and Guadet (pp. 95-  
222, 281-306, 324-330).]

## 6. British India, 1773-1805.

Wilson: Mill's India (from Book  
V to end).

Grant-Duff, History of the Mah-  
rattas.

Wilks: Mysoor.

Gleig: Papers in Life of Warren  
Hastings.

Cornwallis Correspondence, Selec-  
tions:—Vol. I. Cornwallis to the  
Secret Committee, p. 275; to  
Dundas, p. 278; to Forster, p.  
296; to Malet, p. 333; to Wood-  
house, p. 420; to Palmer, p. 425;  
to Lord Southampton, p. 444;  
to Lord Rawdon, p. 449; to Lord  
Hood, p. 452; to Malet, p. 482.  
Governor-General's Minute, p.  
221. Governor-General in Coun-  
cil to Directors, p. 266. Memo-  
randum by Dundas, p. 330. Secret  
Committee to Governor-General  
and Council, p. 390. Governor-  
General, &c. to Governor, &c.  
Fort St. George, p. 477. Ap-  
pendix (India) xxviii, p. 548 *only*.  
xxx. Vol. II. Cornwallis to Dun-  
das, p. 13; to Oakeley, p. 146;  
to Dundas, and enclosure, pp. 170,  
171; to Malet, p. 175. Dundas  
to Cornwallis, p. 2. Medows to  
Cornwallis, p. 77. Secret Com-  
mittee to Cornwallis, p. 158. Go-  
vernor-General's Minute, p. 47.  
General Orders, p. 145. Appen-  
dix (India) xxxii. xxxiii. liv. lviii.  
lix. lxvii. lxxiii. Vol. III. Corn-  
wallis to General Wellesley, p.  
541; to the Secret Committee,  
p. 542; to Lord Lake, p. 544.  
Wellesley Despatches, Selections  
from, ed. Owen.  
Wellington Despatches, Selections  
from, ed. Owen.

### 7. *History of the Law of Real Property.*

This subject is to be studied in Blackstone's Commentaries, Book II, or Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I. Book. II. Part I, and Mr. Digby's Introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property. The principal Statutes referred to in the last-named book should be mastered, and reference may with advantage be made to Mr. Williams' Treatise on the Law of Real Property.

### IV. POLITICAL SCIENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Candidates will be examined in the following books :—

Aristotle's Politics, the subject-matter.	Staat, Vol. I (Théorie de l'Etat).
Hobbes: Leviathan, c. xiii-xxx.	Maine's Ancient Law.
Bluntschli: Lehre vom modernen	Mill's Political Economy.

Candidates will also be required to show an adequate knowledge of Economic History.

V. A subject or period of Literature may, at the option of Candidates, be offered in addition to the above-mentioned stated subjects of Examination. Under this head Candidates may offer any one of the following :—

- (1) The Elizabethan Period of Literature, the Historical Plays of Shakespeare to be studied minutely.
- (2) The Age of Lewis the Fourteenth, the Plays of Molière to be studied minutely.
- (3) The Age of Dante, the *Purgatorio* to be studied minutely.

Candidates desiring to offer any other period or subject of a like character must obtain the leave of the Board six months before the Examination.

## 8. Honour School of Theology.

### I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination in the Honour School of Theology are :—

- (1) The Holy Scriptures.
- (2) Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology.
- (3) Ecclesiastical History and the Fathers.
- (4) The Evidences of Religion.
- (5) Liturgies.
- (6) Sacred Criticism, and the Archæology of the Old and New Testaments.

Of these subjects, (1) The Holy Scriptures, within the limits assigned by the Board, is obligatory on all Candidates. Those who aim at a First Class are required to offer subjects (1) and (2), the Exegesis of the New Testament, and at least two of

the other subjects. Those who do not aim at a First Class are required to offer subject (1), and either (2), or (3), or (4), or (5), or the Hebrew language.

2. The Books of the New Testament must be studied in the Greek text. The History of the Church and of the Liturgies must likewise be studied with reference to original authorities. Elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language has some weight, advanced knowledge has great weight, in the distribution of Honours. Candidates are permitted to offer portions of the Septuagint Version, including the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament.

3. No Candidate can be examined in this School who has not exhibited to the Examiners a certificate of having passed in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, i. e. in the Books of the Old and New Testaments (the Gospels and the Acts of Apostles being studied in the original Greek), with (1) *either* the Thirty-nine Articles, *or* (2) a special Book of the Old or New Testament or a period of Ecclesiastical History (see p. 149).

4. The attention of Candidates is called to the absolute necessity of an accurate knowledge of the text of the Bible, as distinct from the various Commentaries and other works which are intended to promote its study.

Papers of questions will be given on those books of the Bible only which are specified for examination in the current year, with the exception of such questions on the Epistles of St. Paul as may be necessary to satisfy the language of the Statute. But it is not hereby intended to dispense with such a general knowledge of the Bible as may be shown incidentally in any papers of the Examination or in *viva voce*, and the Examiners would feel themselves bound to refuse high honours to any Candidate who should betray serious ignorance of the contents of the Bible.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

The following is the list of books and subjects from which choice must be made by Candidates in the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888<sup>1</sup>.

Candidates will be examined with special reference to books marked with an obelus (†), and such books as are also marked with an asterisk (\*) may be regarded as permanent. All other books named in this list

<sup>1</sup> The changes for 1887 and 1888 are in brackets.

are suggested as sources of useful information, to be consulted by the student at his discretion.

### I. *Biblia Sacra.*

- † The subject-matter of Judges, Ruth, and i, ii Samuel; [1887, 1888, i, ii Samuel and i, ii Kings].—\*† The subject-matter of Isaiah.—† The Gospel according to St. Luke; [1888, St. Matthew].—\*† The Gospel according to St. John.—\*† The Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, or the Epistles of St. James, St. Jude, and St. Peter i and ii; [or, in 1887, 1888, the Acts of the Apostles].

*Optional Subjects. (Hebrew)—*

Elementary: Genesis.

Advanced: Psalms lxxiii-end; [1887, lxxiii-cvi; 1888, i-1].—Isaiah i-xxxv; [1888, xl-lxvi].—Hosea.

Candidates who offer an elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language will be examined in Hebrew Grammar and the Book of Genesis. An elementary knowledge will not suffice, unless it be accurate. Those who offer an advanced knowledge of the language will be examined in Hebrew philology, Psalms lxxiii-end; [1888, i-1].—Isaiah i-xxxv, [1888, xl-lxvi], and Hosea.

*(Septuagint)—*

Genesis.—Psalms lxxiii-end; [1887, lxxiii-cvi; 1888, i-1].—Isaiah i-xxxv; [1888, xl-lxvi].—Hosea.

### II. *Theologia Dogmatica atque Symbolica.*

*Alternative Subjects.*

1. *Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*—\*† S. Athanasius, *Orationes* IV [1887, 1888, *Orationes* i, ii, iii], contra Arianos.—\*† Pearson on the Creed, Articles I, II, VIII.—\*† Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Articles I, II, V; [1887, 1888, †Hippolytus, contra *Hæresin Noeti*].

The subject may be studied in S. Hippolytus contra *Hæresin Noeti*, in Routh's *Scriptorum Eccles. Opusc.* vol. i.—S. Augustine de *Trinitate*, Books v-viii.—Bull's *Defensio Fidei Nicænæ*.—Waterland's *Eight Moyer Lecture Sermons*.—Waterland on the Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.—Liddon's *Bampton Lectures*.—Forbes on the Nicene Creed.

2. *Doctrine of the Incarnation*—† S. Athanasius de *Incarnatione Verbi Dei*.—\*† S. Cyril Alex. *Epistolæ* ad Nestorium II, III, et Ep. ad Joan. Antioch.—\*† S. Leo, *Epist.* XXVIII ad Flavianum contra Eutychis *Hæresin*.—\*† *Definitio Fidei* Concil. Chalced.—\*† Hooker, Book V, sections 51-55; [1887, 1888, sections 50-57].—\*† Pearson on the Creed, Articles III-VII.—\*† Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Art. II-IV; [omitted 1887].

The subject may be studied in S. Irenæus, lib. III.—Concilium Antiochenum, in Routh's *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, Vol. III.—S. Athanasius, *Epistola ad Epictetum*.—Joannis Episc. Antioch. ad S.

Cyrrillum Alex. Epist. in Routh's Script. Eccles. Opusc. vol. ii.—S. Cyril Alex. Scholia de Incarnatione Unigeniti.—S. Anselm, Cur Deus Homo.—Ullmann on the Sinlessness of Christ.—Dorner on the Person of Christ, Division I, Vols. I, II (Clark's Library).—Wilberforce on the Incarnation, ch. I-IX; [1888, Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Art. II-IV.—Forbes on the Nicene Creed.—Liddon's Bampton Lectures.]

3. *Doctrine of Grace*—†S. Augustine, de Spiritu et Litera.—†S. Augustine, de Natura et Gratia.—†S. Augustine, de Gestis Pelagii.—\*†Canons of the Second Council of Orange, A.D. 529. (These and the three other Treatises named below may be found in Anti-Pelagian Treatises of S. Augustine, ed. Bright).—\*†Pearson on the Creed, Articles IX-XII; [1887, 1888, Articles VIII-X].—\*†Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Arts. IX-XVIII.

The subject may be studied in S. Augustine, de Perfectione Justitiæ.—S. Augustine, de Gratia Christi et Peccato Originali.—S. Augustine, Contra duas Epistolas Pelagianorum.—Bull on the State of Man before the Fall.—Julius Müller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin (Clark's Library).—Mozley's Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination.

### III. *Historia Ecclesiastica et Patristica.*

#### *Alternative Subjects.*

Period I. *The Antenicene Church*—\*†Eusebius, Hist. Eccles. Books III-VII; [1888, III-VI; †Tertullian, Apologia].

The subject may be studied in Patres Apostolici (ed. Funk).—Refutatio omnium Hæreseum, ascribed to Hippolytus, ed. Duncker et Schneidewin.—Tertullian, de Præscriptionibus Hæret.—Ruinar, Acta Sincera Martyrum.—S. Cyprian, De Lapsis.—Eusebius, Vita Constantini.—Fleury's Hist. Ecclésiastique, Books V, VI, VII.—Neander's History of Christian Religion and Church (parts of vols. i, ii).—Milman's History of Christianity (parts of vol. ii).—De Pressensac's Trois Premiers Siècles.—Hefele's History of Councils, Vol. I (Engl. Trans.).—Robertson's History of the Church, Bk. I.—Mansel's Lectures on Gnostic Heresies.—Donaldson's History of Christian Doctrine in the first Three Centuries.

Period II. *The Church of the First Four Councils*—\*†Socrates, Hist. Ecclesiast. I-V.—\*†Canons of the First Four General Councils, ed. Clarendon Press.

The subject may be studied in Canones Apostolorum et Conciliorum, sæc. 4, 5, 6, 7 (ed. Bruns., Berlin, 1839).—S. Athanasius' Historical Writings (ed. Bright).—Socrates, Hist. Eccl. VI, VII.—Sozomen, Hist. Eccles.—Theodoret, Hist. Eccles.—Tillemont's Mémoires, e.g. Vol. VIII (account of S. Athanasius).—Fleury's Hist. Eccl. Bks. XXII-XXVII [omitted 1888].—Gibbon's Decline and Fall, ch. XVII-XXVII.—Newman's Arians of the Fourth Century.—Milman's Latin Christianity, Bk. II.—Hefele's Councils (Engl. Tr. of vols. i, ii).—De Broglie's L'Eglise



et l'Empire du 4<sup>m</sup>e Siècle, Vols. II, III, IV.—Robertson's History of the Church, Bks. II, III.—Bright's History of the Church, from A.D. 313 to 451.—Guizot's Hist. Civilisation in France, Lect. V. [omitted 1888].—Gwatkin's Studies of Arianism; [1888, Schaff's History of the Christian Church].

Period III. *The Church of the Middle Ages*<sup>1</sup>.

A. sub-alternative, 'The Conversion of the Northern Races.—  
\*†Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* and *Epistola ad Egbertum*.

<sup>1</sup> [1888.] Period III. *The Churches of the British Islands to the end of the Eighth Century*.

\*†Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* and *Epistola ad Egbertum*; †The Canons and Laws printed in Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*, Vol. II, part ii, and Vol. III.

The subject may be studied in—

Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*.

Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*.

Robertson, *History of the Christian Church*.

Neander, *History of the Christian Religion and Church*.

Adamnan, *Vita S. Columbæ*, ed. Reeves.

Todd, *Life of Saint Patrick*.

Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. II.

Loofs, *Antiquæ Britonum Scotorumque Ecclesiæ quales fuerint mores*.

Bright, *Chapters of Early English Church History*.

Perry, *Student's English Church History*, Part I.

Period IV. *The Carolingian Reformation*.

†*S. Bonifacii et Lulli Epistolæ* in Jaffé, *Monumenta Moguntina*; †*Codex Carolinus* and *Epistolæ Carolinæ* in Jaffé, *Monumenta Carolina*.

The subject may be studied in—

*Capitularia Regum Francorum*.

Jaffé, *Regesta Pontificum Romanorum*.

Gieseler, *Compendium of Ecclesiastical History*.

Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*.

Gfrörer, *Geschichte der ost- und west-fränkischen Karolinger*.

Dahn, *Die Könige der Germanen*.

Rettberg, *Kirchengeschichte Deutschlands*.

Waitz, *Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte*.

Period V. *The Papacy in the Eleventh Century*.

†*Registrum Gregorii VII* in Jaffé, *Monumenta Gregoriana*; †*Lamberti Hersfeldensis Annales*; †*Walrami de Unitate Ecclesiæ*.

The subject may be studied in—

Jaffé, *Regesta Pontificum Romanorum*.

Eadmer, *Historia Novorum*.

Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*.

Gieseler, *Compendium of Ecclesiastical History*.

Gfrörer, *Papst Gregorius VII und sein Zeitalter*.

Villemain, *Histoire de Grégoire VII*.

The subject may be studied in Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*. — *Lives of Missionaries in Pertz, Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, Vol. II, viz. S. Boniface,

Church, *Life of St. Anselm*.

Reichel, *The See of Rome in the Middle Ages*.

Period VI. *The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century*.

\*†Ranke, *History of the Popes*, Books I–VI; \*†Cardwell, *Documentary Annals*, Nos. i–cxiv; †Hardwick, *History of the XXXIX Articles*; †Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini.

The subject may be studied in—

Reformatio Legum.

Formularies of Faith put forth by authority during the reign of Henry VIII.

Sylloge Confessionum.

Zürich Letters, ed. Parker Society.

Documents at the end of Pocock's edition of Burnet's *History of the Reformation*.

Sleidan, *Commentaries on the History of the Reformation*.

Hardwick's *History of the Church during the Reformation*.

Grub, *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*.

Strype, *Life of Cranmer and Life of Parker*.

Hook, *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*.

Perry, *Student's English Church History*.

Dixon, *History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*.

Philippson, *La Contre-Révolution*.

Period VII. *The post-Reformation Period, 1575–1662*.

\*†Ranke, *History of the Popes*, from Book VI; †Hooker, Preface to the *Ecclesiastical Polity*; †The Westminster Confession of Faith; †Cardwell, *Documentary Annals*, Nos. lxxxii–cli.

The subject may be studied in—

Hook, *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*.

Heylyn, *Life of Laud*.

Neal, *History of the Puritans*.

Perry, *Student's English Church History*.

Jervis, *History of the Church of France*.

Grub, *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*.

VIII. Instead of any of the above-mentioned Periods the following Special Subject may be offered:—

*The History of Western Canon-Law to the time of Gratian*.

†*Decretales Pseudo-Isidorianæ*, ed. Hinschius; †Gratian, *Decreti Pars prima*.

The subject may be studied in—

Regino Prumiensis, *De Synodalibus Causis* (ed. Wasserschleben).

Burchardus Wormatiensis, *Decretum*.

Ivo Carnotensis, *Decretum*.

Voellus et Justellus, *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Veteris*, Tom. i.

Lindger, Lebuin, Sturm, Willehad, Anskar, Rimbert, Adalbert.—S. Bonifacii Epistolæ, in Migne's Patrologia.—Life of S. Columba, by Adamnan, ed. Reeves.—Gibbon's Decline and Fall, c. LV (Russia).—Robertson's Hist. Ch., Bks. III. c. 5; IV. c. 1, 3, 5, 6; V. c. 4, 7; VI. c. 11.—Milman's Latin Christianity, Bks. III. c. 2, 7; IV. c. 3, 4, 5; V. c. 8, 9.—Neander's History of Christian Religion and Church (Engl. Tr., ed. Bohn), Vol. V. pp. 371–475; VII. pp. 1–107.—Neander's Memorials of Christian Life (Engl. Tr. ed. Bohn), pp. 316–520.—Ulphilas, Neander's Hist. III. 177; IV. 529.—Todd's Life of St. Patrick.—Maclear's History of Christian Missions in the Middle Ages.—Milman's Conversion of Pomerania.—Bright's Chapters of Early English Church History.—Perry's Student's English Ch. Hist. Pt. i.

B. sub-alternative, 'The Growth of the Papal Power from Charles the Great to Boniface VIII.'—†Einhardi Vita Caroli Magni.—†Nithardi Historia.—†Annales Lamberti Herzfeldensis.

The subject may be studied in Decretales Pseudo-Isidorianæ, ed. Hinschius.—Fleury's Quatre Discours sur l'Hist. Eccl., in Vol. XVI of his Eccl. Hist.—Gregorii VII. Epistolæ.—Innocentii III. Epistolæ, apud Jaffé.—Eadmer, Historia Novorum.—Hallam's Middle Ages, Vol. II (chapter on Ecclesiastical Power).—Villemain's Life of Gregory VII.—Milman's Latin Christianity, Bks. V–XI.—Finlay's History of Greece, Vol. II. Bk. I. c. 1, 3; Bk. II. c. 3.—Hussey's Rise of the Papal Power.—Robertson's Hist. Ch., Bks. IV–VII.—Reichel's See of Rome in the Middle Ages.—Church's Life of St. Anselm.

Period IV. *The Age of the Reformation*.—\*†Ranke's History of the Popes, Vols. I, II.—\*†Cardwell's Documentary Annals.—†Hardwick's History of the Articles.

The subject may be studied in Reformatio Legum.—Formularies of Faith, temp. Henry VIII.—Sylloge Confessionum.—Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini.—Zürich Letters (Parker Society), 2 vols. 1558–1602.—Documents at the end of Pocock's ed. of Burnet's History of Reformation.—Sleidan's Commentaries on History of Reformation.—Gieseler's Ch. Hist. vol. v.—Hardwick's History of the Church during the Reformation.—Hooker's Preface to Eccles. Polity.—Fuller's Church History.—Lives of Cranmer and Parker in Strype, and Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.—Heylin's Life of Laud.—Neal's History of the Puritans.—Perry's History of the Church of England, Chap. I–XXV, or his Student's English Church History,

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Van Espen, *Jus Ecclesiasticum*, and *Commentarius in Canones Juris Veteris*.

P. et J. Ballerini, *Appendix ad S. Leonis Opera*.

Wasserschleben, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der vorgratianischen Kirchenrechtsquellen*.

Maassen, *Geschichte der Quellen und der Literatur des canonischen Rechts*.  
Löning, *Geschichte des deutschen Kirchenrechts*.

Chap. I-XXXII. — Dixon's History of the Church of England from the abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction, Vols. I, II.

#### IV. Apologetica.

##### *Alternative Subjects.*

1. *Natural Theology and Revelation* — †S. Augustine, *De Utilitate Credendi*. — †S. Augustine, *Contra Faustum*, Books VIII, XI, XII, XXXII; [1887, 1888, *De fide rerum quæ non videntur*]. — \*†Butler's *Analogy*. — \*†Butler's *Sermons*; [omitted 1887, 1888].

The subject may be studied in Origen *contra Celsum*, Books III, IV; [1888, S. Augustine, *Contra Faustum*, Books VIII, XI, XII, XXXII.]. — Barrow's *Sermons on the Being of God*. — Van Mildert's *Boyle Lectures*, Vol. II. — W. H. Mill, on the Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels. — Mansel's *Bampton Lectures*. — McCosh, *Method of the Divine Government*. — Farrar's *Bampton Lectures*. — Steere on *Existence and Attributes of God*. — Flint, *Baird Lectures on Theism and Antitheism* (2 vols.). — Duke of Argyll's *Reign of Law*. — Christlieb's *Modern Doubt and Christian Belief* (Clark's Library). — Wace's *Boyle Lectures*, *Christianity and Morality*. — Luthardt's *Fundamental Truths of Christianity*. — Row's *Jesus of the Evangelists*; [omitted 1888]. — Young's *The Christ of History*; [omitted 1888]. — P. Janet on *Final Causes*.

2. *Date of the Canonical Books of the New Testament* — \*†Westcott's *Canon of the New Testament*. — †Prolegomena in Alford's *New Testament*; [1888, Salmon's *Introduction to the New Testament*].

The subject may be studied in Kirchhofer, *Quellensammlung zur Geschichte des N. T. Canons*; [1888, *Charteris, Canonicity*]. — *Evangelia Apocrypha*, ed. Tischendorf. — Tischendorf's *When were our Gospels written?* — Tregelles' *Canon Muratorianus*; [1888, Hesse, *Das Muratorische Fragment*]. — Luthardt, *Der Johanneische Ursprung des vierten Evangeliums*. Leipzig, 1874 (transl. by Gregory). — Sanday's *The Gospels in the Second Century*. — Thomson's *General Introduction to the Gospels*, and Westcott's *Introduction to the Gospel according to St. John* (in *Speaker's Commentary*). — Sanday, on the *Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel*. — Lightfoot's papers on 'Supernatural Religion' in the *Contemporary Review*; Jan. 1875, *The Silence of Eusebius*; Feb. 1875, *The Ignatian Epistles*; May, 1875, *Polycarp of Smyrna*; Aug. 1875, and Oct. 1875, *Papias of Hierapolis*; Feb. 1876, *The later School of St. John*; Aug. 1876, *The Churches of Gaul*; May 1877, *Tatian's Diatesaron*. — Ezra Abbot, *Authorship of the Fourth Gospel*.

3. *Miracles* — †Mozley on *Miracles*. — †Butler's *Analogy*, Part II. — †Trench on the *Miracles* (Preface).

The subject may be studied in *Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses*. — Mansel's *Essay on Miracles* in 'Aids to Faith.' — Westcott's *Gospel of the Resurrection*. — Duke of Argyll's *Reign of Law*. —

Row's *The Supernatural in the New Testament*.—Warrington, *Can we believe in Miracles?*—Articles 'on Miracles,' *Christian Remembrancer*, Oct. 1863, Oct. 1866; and on the *Rationale of Miracles in Church Quarterly Review*, Ap. 1876; [1888, *Redford's Handbook of Christian Evidence*.—Cox on *Miracles*.—Bruce's *Chief End of Revelation*].

4. *Prophecy*—\*The following passages are to be carefully studied in themselves and in reference to their bearing on one another. Candidates are recommended to study the passages marked (a) in the Hebrew, and will be given credit for grammatical and exegetical knowledge of the original Hebrew.

- (a) Representative passages, the Messianic or Theocratic import of which has been matter of controversy.

Genesis iii. 15; xii. 3 [1887, 1888, xvii. 6 f.]; xviii. 18; xxii. 18; xxvi. 4 [but in 1887, 1888, xxvii. 29]; xxviii. 14; xlix. 10.—Numbers xxiv. 17–19.—Deuteronomy xviii. 15, 18.—2 Samuel xxiii. 2–5; [1887, vii. 12–16].—Psalms ii, viii, xvi, [1887, xviii. 43 f.]; xxii, xl, xlv, lxxii, cx.—Isaiah ii. 2–4 [1888, iv. 2–6]; vi. 9, 10 [omitted 1887]; vii. 14–16; viii. 14, 15 [omitted 1887]; ix. 1–7; xi; xvi. 5; xviii. 7; xix. 18–25; xxii. 22; xxiv. 14, 15, 21, 23 [omitted 1887]; xxv. 6–9 [1887, xxvii. 6, 12 f.]; xxviii. 16; xxix. 17–24; xxxv. 1–10; xlii. 1–9; xlv. 8; xlix. 1–9; l. 4–9; li. 4, 5; lii. 13–liii. 12; liv. 1–17 [omitted 1887]; lv. 1–5; lvi. 1–8; lix. 20, 21; lxi. 1 sqq.; lxii [omitted 1887]; lxx. 1, 2.—Jeremiah iii. 14–17; xxxiii. 5–8; xxx. 8, 9; xxxi. 31–36; xxxiii. 14–26.—Ezekiel xi. 17–21; xvi. 53 [1880, 60]–63; xvii. 22–24; xxxiv. 23–31; xxxvi. 25–32; xxxvii. 22–28; xlvii. 6–12.—Daniel ii. 34, 35, 44, 45; vii. 13, 14, 18.—Hosea i. 10, 11; ii. 1, 23 (ii. 1–4, 25 Heb.); [1887, Hosea iii. 5; v. 15–vi. 3; xiv. 5–8].—Joel ii. 28–32 (iii. 1–5 Heb.).—Amos ix. 11–15.—Micah iv. 1–5; v. 2–9 (1–8 Heb.).—Habakkuk ii. 14.—Zephaniah iii. 8–13.—Haggai ii. 6–9.—Zechariah iii. 8, 9; vi. 9–15; ix. 9, 10; xi. 4–13; xii. 10; xiii. 1–7.—Malachi i. 11; iii. 1–4; iv. 5, 6 (iii. 23, 24 Heb.).

- (b) Representative passages, the temporal fulfilment of which has been matter of controversy.

Genesis ix. 25–27; xv. 13; xxvii. 40; xlix. 7, 17, 19.—Numbers xxiv. 24.—Deuteronomy xxxiii. 6–25.—Joshua vi. 26.—1 Kings xiii. 2.—2 Kings xx. 17, 18.—Isaiah vii. 8, 9; xiii. 20–22; xvii. 1; xix. 18–24; xxxiii. 15; xxxvii. 7; xlv. 26–28; xlvii. 1, 2.—Jeremiah xxii. 18, 19; xxii. 30; xxvii. 6–8; xxxiii. 17, 18; xxxiv. 4, 5; xxxvi. 30; xliii. 8–13; xlv. 12–14, 27–30; xlv. 25, 26; l. 35–44.—Ezekiel xxvi. 2–14; xxix. 8–16, 19, 20; xxx. 4–26; xxxi. 18; xxxii. 9–12, 32; xxxix. 1–6.—Hosea iii. 4; viii. 8, 13; ix. 6, 7.—Joel iii. (iv. Heb.) 19, 20.—Micah iv. 10; v. 5, 6 (4, 5 Heb.).—Zechariah v. 11; xii. 6; xiv. 2–21.—Malachi iv. 5, 6 (iii. 23, 24 Heb.).

[1887, 1888, in place of the previous list: Isaiah vii. 8 f.; viii. 4;

x. 33 f.; xiii. 20-22; xiv. 24 f.; xvi. 13 f.; xvii. 14; xviii. 4-6; xix. 18-22; xxiii. 15-18; xxix. 1-6; xxxi. 8 f.; xxxiii. 3 f.; xxxvii. 6 f., 29-35; xxxix. 6 f.; xliv. 24-xlv. 4.—Jeremiah i. 13-16; iv. 5-7; vii. 12-15; xxii. 30; xxiv.; xxv. 8-14; xxix.; li. 59-64.—Ezek. xii. 1-16; xvii. 1-21; xxvi. 1-14; xxix. 8-20.—Hosea ix. 3-6; xi. 5.—Amos i. 5; vi. 14.—Micah iii. 12; iv. 10.—Zech. xiv. 2-21.]

The subject may be studied in Hengstenberg's *Christology of the Old Testament* (Clark's Library).—Tholuck, *Die Propheten und ihre Weissagungen*.—MacCaul, on the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah.—MacCaul, *Translation of Kimchi on Zechariah*, with Dissertations.—Reinke, *Die Messianischen Weissagungen bei den grossen und kleinen Propheten des A. T.*—Reinke, *Die Messianischen Psalmen*; [omitted 1888.].—Delitzsch, on Isaiah.—Delitzsch, on the Psalms; [1888, *Delitzsch, Messianic Prophecies*].—Pusey's *Daniel the Prophet*.—Jewish Interpretation of Isaiah liii., ed. Driver and Neubauer, with Preface by Pusey. —Payne Smith, *On the Messianic Interpretation of Isaiah*.—Oehler, *Theology of the Old Testament* (Clark's Library).—Cheyne, *Prophecies of Isaiah*.—Orelli, *Die alttestamentliche Weissagung*.

#### V. Liturgia.

†The Ancient Greek and Latin Liturgies, viz. The Clementine, S. James, S. Mark, S. Chrysostom, S. Basil, Ordo Gelasianus, Ordo Gregorianus. (These may be found in Hammond's *Liturgies, Eastern and Western*).—†S. Cyrilli Hieros. *Catecheses XIX-XXIII*.—\*†Book of Common Prayer, its sources and successive modifications.

The subject may be studied in Hooker, *Eccl. Pol. Book V*.—Renaudot, *Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio*.—Bona, *Rerum Liturgicarum libri duo* (ed. Sala).—Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ*.—Swainson's *Greek Liturgies*.—Bingham's *Antiquities, Books XIII, XIV, XV*.—Neale's *Introduction to the History of the Eastern Church*.—Freeman's *Principles of Divine Service*.—Neale's *Essay on the Ambrosian and Mozarabic Liturgies* (in his *Essays on Liturgiology*).—Neale and Forbes' *Gallican Liturgies*.—Mone, *Lateinische und Griechische Messen aus dem zweiten bis sechsten Jahrhundert*.—Missale ad usum Sarum (ed. Forbes).—Maskell's *Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England*.—Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*.—Warren's *Liturgy and Ritual of Celtic Church and the Leofric Missal*.

The modifications of the Book of Common Prayer may be studied in *The First Prayer Book of Edward VI*, compared with the successive Revisions of the Book of Common Prayer, and *Introduction to the History of the Revisions*, by James Parker; or, *Cardwell's Two Liturgies of Edward VI*; or, *Edward the Sixth's Liturgies*, in Parker Society Publications; or, *The First Prayer Book of Edward VI*, by Walton and Medd; and in *Cardwell's History of Conferences*.

VI. *Critica Sacra.*

- (a) \*†Scrivener's Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament. —†Westcott and Hort, The New Testament in the original Greek, Text, Introduction, Appendix, 2 vols.—†Exact criticism of the Gospel according to St. Mark [1888, St. Luke, chapters i-xii] and the two Epistles of St. Peter.—Or (b) †Exact criticism of Hosea and of 1 Samuel.

The subject may be further studied in the following works :—

- (a) (Greek text)—Lachmann, Nov. Test. Græce et Latine. Præfatio, v-xliv.—Tischendorf, Nov. Test. Græce, ed. septima, Prolegomena, i-cclxxvi.—Tischendorf, Nov. Test. Græce, ed. octava, Vols. I and II, Apparatus criticus, Vol. III, Part I, of Prolegomena, ed. Gregory (Leipzig, 1884).—Tregelles, On the Printed Text of the Greek Testament.—The New Testament, Vol. I, a new translation by J. B. McClellan.
- (b) a. (Palæography)—Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum (Paris, 1881 ff.).—Stade's Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Sprache (1879), §§ 18-26.—Isaac Taylor's History of the Alphabet, vol. i.—De Vogüé's Mélanges d'Archéologie Orientale (1868), p. 141 ff. β. (Hebrew text and versions)—De Rossi, Variæ Lectiones Veteris Testamenti.—Strack's Prolegomena Critica in Vet. Test. Hebraicum (Lipsiæ, 1873).—Strack's Dikduke ha-Teamim (1879).—The introduction to Strack's facsimile of the Codex Babylonicus Petropolitanus (1876).—Ginsburg's Jacob ben Chajim's introduction to the Rabbinic Bible, Hebrew and English (1867).—Ginsburg's Elias Levita's Massoreth ha-Massoreth (1867).—Baer's Liber XII Prophetarum (Lipsiæ, 1878).—Tischendorf, Vet. Test. juxta LXX. 1880, with Nestle's Vet. T. Græci codices Vaticanus et Sinaiticus cum textu recepto collati (1879).—Field's Origenis Hexaplorum quæ supersunt (Oxonii, 1875).—Frankel, Vorstudien zu der Septuaginta (Leipzig, 1841).—Geiger's Urschrift und Uebersetzungen (Breslau, 1857).—Bleek's Einleitung in das A.T., 4th edition (1878), § 275 sqq.—Wellhausen, Der Text der Bücher Samuelis (1871).—Nowack, Der Prophet Hosea erklärt (1880).—Vollers, Das Dodekapropheton der Alexandriner in Stade's Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, iii. (1883), p. 219 sqq.—Nowack, Die Bedeutung des Hieronymus für die alttestamentliche Kritik (Göttingen, 1875).—Bacher in the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, xxviii. (1874), p. 1 sqq.

Candidates are expected to offer only one of the subjects marked as alternatives under Sections II, III, IV, VI.

§ 2. *Examination in Law.*

## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

1. TIME.—The Examination is held once a year, in Trinity Term; the precise day is fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, and notified in the *University Gazette*.

**2. CANDIDATES.**—The following preliminary conditions must be fulfilled by those who offer themselves.

(1) They must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(2) They must give in their names to the Bedel of Law seven days at least before the Examination, together with certificates of their matriculation and of their having been admitted to the degree of B.A.: and must at the same time pay a fee of £1.

(3) They must give notice to the Regius Professor of Civil Law of the particular subjects in which they offer themselves to be examined, four weeks at least before the first day of Trinity Term.

**3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.**—These are four in number, 1. Jurisprudence, General or Comparative: 2. Roman Law: 3. English Law: 4. International Law. The following are the existing regulations of the Board of the Faculty of Law:—

**I. Jurisprudence, General or Comparative.**

Candidates are examined either in  
Jurisprudence, and the Theory of Legislation;  
or in

Some department of Foreign Law, to be compared and contrasted with the English and Roman law bearing on the same subject.  
Candidates will be allowed to select any one of the following to be examined in:—

- (1) Indian Penal Code.
- (2) French, Code Civil, Livre III, Tit. iii.
- (3) German, Allgemeines Handelsgesetzbuch, Viertes Buch, Titt. ii, iii, iv, v (erster Abschnitt), (artt. 337-421).
- (4) Italian, Codice Civile, Libro I, Tit. v, Libro III, Tit. v.
- (5) The Hindoo Law of the Family, Family Property, and Inheritance.
- (6) The Mahomedan Law of the Family, Family Property, and Inheritance.

**II. Roman Law.**

Candidates are expected to possess a general acquaintance with the principles of Roman Private Law. They are required to offer one of the following special subjects:—

- (1) The Law of Family Relations.
- (2) Ownership and Possession.
- (3) The theory of Contracts generally.
- (4) The four Consensual Contracts.
- (5) The history of Roman Legislation and Roman Judicial Institutions.

No particular books are recommended, but candidates are advised to



refer as frequently as they can to Gaius and to the Titles of the Digest which bear upon the special subject they have selected.

In particular, reference may with advantage be made to the following Titles of the Digest :—

For special subject No. 1. to the Titles

De statu hominum (I. 5) ; De his qui sui vel alieni juris sunt (I. 6) ; De adoptionibus et emancipationibus (I. 7) ; Quod cum eo qui in aliena potestate est negotium gestum esse dicetur (XIV. 5) ; De ritu nuptiarum (XXIII. 2).

For special subject No. 2. to the Titles

De acquirendo rerum dominio (XLI. 1) ; De acquirenda vel amittenda possessione (XLI. 2).

For special subject No. 3. to the Titles

De pactis (II. 14) ; De obligationibus et actionibus (XLIV. 7).

For special subject No. 4. to the Titles

De contrahenda emptione (XVIII. 1) ; De actionibus empti et venditi (XIX. 1).

For special subject No. 5. to the Titles

De iustitia et iure (I. 1) ; De origine iuris (I. 2) ; De legibus Senatus consultis et longa consuetudine (I. 3) ; De constitutionibus principum (I. 4).

### III. English Law.

Candidates are expected to show such a general knowledge of the leading rules of the English Law of Property, Family Relations, Contracts and Torts, as may be gathered from Stephen's Blackstone, Williams' Treatises on Real and Personal Property, and other institutional works of a similar character.

They are also examined in two special subjects, which each may select for himself out of the following list, under this restriction only, that both subjects may not be taken from the same division :—

#### Division A.

- (1) General principles of the Law of Contracts
- (2) The Law of Agency.
- (3) The Law of Sale.
- (4) General principles of the Law of Torts.

#### Division B.

- (5) Outlines of the Law of Real Property.
- (6) The Law of Easements.
- (7) Leading Principles of Equity.
- (8) The Law of Trusts.
- (9) The Law relating to Fraud.

#### Division C.

- (10) Outlines of Criminal Law.

#### Division D.

- (11) Principles of the Law of Evidence.

**IV. International Law.**

Candidates will be examined either in  
 General principles of Private International Law ;  
 or in  
 The Law of Neutrality.

**4. ORDER OF EXAMINATION.**—The Examination is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*. At its close the Examiners distribute the names of such candidates as have shown sufficient merit into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged alphabetically. Any graduate in Arts of whatever standing may offer himself for examination, but no candidate can obtain a place in the Class-list who has exceeded the twenty-fifth Term from his matriculation. Every candidate whose name has been placed in any of the three Classes, or who, being disqualified by standing, has in the judgment of the Examiners shown sufficient merit to entitle him, but for such disqualification, to a place in the Class-list, receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate of having passed.

**§ 3. Examinations in Medicine.****I. EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.****1. First Examination.**

**1. TIME.**—The Examination takes place annually in Trinity Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

**2. CANDIDATES.**—Candidates must have complied with the following conditions :—

(1) They must have completed eight Terms since they passed the Second Public Examination for the degree of B.A., in at least one School: unless they (a) were placed in either the first or the second class in the Honour School of Natural Science, and (β) obtained from the Examiners in that School a certificate of special proficiency in Physics, Chemistry, or Biology, in which case they may offer themselves for Examination at the earliest subsequent opportunity.

(2) They must give in their names to the Regius Professor of Medicine at some time, not less than a fortnight, before the week fixed for the Examination, and must pay a fee of £1 to the Curators of the University Chest.

**3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The subjects of the Examination are, (1) Human Anatomy and Physiology, theoretical and practical, (2) the Elements of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (3) Physics, Botany, and Chemistry, so far as they subserve Medicine. But those candidates who have obtained Honours, or passed the Preliminary Honour Examination, in the School of Natural Science, are excused from the examination in Physics<sup>1</sup> and Chemistry<sup>1</sup>. The Examination continues four or five days; it is held in the University Museum, and is conducted partly in writing, partly practically, partly  *viva voce*. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive a certificate to that effect<sup>2</sup>.

### 2. *Second Examination.*

**1. TIME.**—This Examination also takes place annually in Trinity Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

**2. CANDIDATES.**—Candidates must have complied with the following conditions:—

(1) They must have completed sixteen Terms since they passed the Second Public Examination in at least one School, and eight Terms since they passed the First Examination mentioned above.

(2) They must satisfy the Regius Professor of Medicine that they have attended some Hospital of good repute which must be approved by the majority of the Examiners.

(3) They must give in their names to the Regius Professor at least a fortnight before the week fixed for the Examination, and must pay a fee of £1 to the Curators of the University Chest.

**3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The subjects of the Examination are, (1) the Theory and Practice of Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, (2) *Materia Medica*, (3) the Principles of Surgery and Midwifery, (4) Medical Jurisprudence, (5) General Hygiene, (6) Two Medical Authors, either (a) two of the four ancient authors, Hippocrates, Aretæus,

<sup>1</sup> Candidates may be examined in Physics and Chemistry even before the lapse of eight Terms from passing the Second Public Examination for the degree of B.A.

<sup>2</sup> It may be desirable to bear in mind that impending legislation on the subject of licences to practise may cause the University to alter its regulations in regard to both this and other examinations in Medicine.

Galen, and Celsus, or ( $\beta$ ) one of these and one modern author, approved by the Regius Professor. The Examination is held partly in the University Museum, partly in the Radcliffe Infirmary: it is conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*, with a considerable proportion of practical work in each subject, and lasts four or five days. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive a certificate to that effect.

(The Examination-papers both of this and of the First Medical Examination are usually printed, and may be procured at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street, Oxford.)

## II. EXAMINATION IN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. TIME.—The Examination is appointed to take place annually in Michaelmas Term.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University, and they must before the Examination pay a fee of £5 to the University.

3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are as follows:—

### I. *Hygiene.*

1. Meteorology and Meteorological Instruments.
2. Examination of Air, Water, Soils, and Food.
3. Unhealthy Trades.
4. Causes of origin and spread of Contagious Diseases and Epidemics: general history of Epidemics: prevention of Contagious Diseases and Epidemics.
5. Geography of Disease in General, as bearing on Comparative National Health.

### II. *Sanitary Law.*

A general knowledge of the recent Acts bearing upon the Public Health, and of the duties of the various Officers as laid down by the Local Government Board.

### III. *Sanitary Engineering and Apparatus.*

1. Water Supply.
2. Sewers and Drains.
3. Ventilation.
4. Construction of Dwellings.
5. Construction of Hospitals.
6. Conservancy of Villages and Towns.
7. Construction of Plans, Sections, and Contour Lines.

IV. *Vital Statistics.*

Elements for determining present Death Rate in different communities.

1. Birth Rate.
2. Death Rate.
3. Disease Rate.
4. Duration and Expectancy of Life.
5. Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases.

The following works may be consulted in reference to the above subjects :—

Parkes' Hygiene.

Buchan's Introductory Text-Book of Meteorology, and Handy Book of Meteorology.

Angus Smith's Air and Rain.

Angus Smith's Disinfectants and Disinfection.

Smith, E., Manual for Medical Officers of Health and Handbook for Inspectors of Nuisances; Manual of Public Health for Ireland. Monro's Public Health Act for Scotland. Hart's Manual of Public Health.

Army and Navy Medical Reports; Annual Reports of Sanitary Commissioners of India and Abstracts thereof; Aitken's Practice of Medicine, Vol. II. Part IV. Medical Geography; Boudin's *Traité de Géographie Médicale*.

Hecker's Epidemics of the Middle Ages.

Glen's Law of Public Health.

Le Chaumont's Lectures on State Medicine.

Baldwin Latham's Sanitary Engineering.

Box, T., A Practical Treatise on Heat, for the use of Engineers, Architects, &c.

Humber's Water Supply of Cities and Towns.

Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the Pollution of Rivers.

Reports of the Commissioners on Water Supply, 1867-69.

Reports of Registrar-General, of Medical Department of Privy Council, and of Local Government Board.

Quetelet's *Physique sociale, ou essai sur le développement des facultés de l'homme*.

Various Monographs in *Zeitschrift für Biologie*.

4. CERTIFICATES.—Those Candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on payment of a fee of £10, a certificate of proficiency.

§ 4. **Examinations in Music.**

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN MUSIC.

1. *First Examination.*

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Hilary Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have matriculated as members of the University: they must either have passed Responses (p. 129), or the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or have obtained the certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners (p. 212), or have satisfied the Examiners of Senior Candidates at one of the Local Examinations (p. 216) in English, in Mathematics, in Latin, and in *either* Greek *or* a modern language, i. e. in French, German, or Italian: they must give in their names to the Clerk of the Schools some time before the day of the Examination, and in so doing must pay a fee of £2.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are Harmony and Counterpoint, in not more than four parts. It is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly in writing. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

## 2. *Second Examination.*

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—(a) Candidates must have passed the First Examination, and must have composed a piece of Music in five-part harmony, with an accompaniment for at least five stringed instruments. This piece of music must be forwarded to the Professor of Music at an appointed time, together with a written assurance that the whole is the candidate's own composition: no candidate can offer himself for the Examination until this composition has been approved by all the Examiners. If approved it is not to be performed, but a copy of it must be deposited in the Music School.

(b) They must give in their names to the Clerk of the Schools some time before the day of the Examination, in so doing must pay a fee of £2, and exhibit the certificate of having passed the First Examination.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects are, (1) Harmony; (2) Counterpoint, in not more than

five parts; (3) Canon, Imitation, &c.; (4) Fugue; (5) Form in Composition; (6) Musical History; (7) A critical knowledge of the full-scores of certain works which are designated from time to time by the Professor of Music, and notified in the *University Gazette*. The text-books which are recommended for the Examination are Ouseley's Treatises on Harmony, Counterpoint, and Form in Music; Berlioz, or Kastner, on Instrumentation; and either Burney's or Hawkins' History of Music. The Examination is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly in writing. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

### III. OF EXAMINATIONS HELD UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

#### 1. Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations.

##### I. EXAMINATIONS OF BOYS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Examinations are held from time to time under the authority of a Board entitled the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board, the members of which are appointed in equal numbers by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

The Examinations for Higher Certificates are held at Oxford, at Cambridge, at several Public Schools, and at certain other centres in July at a date fixed by the Board. Any boy who is under education at a School at which the Examination is held, or who, being under education at another School, applies through his Master to the Board, is admitted as a candidate: in either case two months' notice has to be given and a fee of £2 paid.

Boys who have left school, or who have not been members of any school, are also admitted to the Examination under the authority of the University of Oxford.

The Subjects of the Examination are divided into four groups:—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

Group II. (1) Elementary, (2) Additional, Mathematics.

Group III. (1) Scripture Knowledge, (2) English, (3) History.

- Group IV. (1) Natural Philosophy, Mechanical Division,  
(2) Natural Philosophy, Chemical Division, (3) Botany,  
(4) Physical Geography and Elementary Geology,  
(5) Biology.

The Examination in Latin includes as obligatory subjects (a) Prose Composition, (β) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (γ) Grammar. Candidates may also offer a portion of a classical author as a prepared book, which must be selected, with certain admissible exceptions, from a list issued from time to time by the Board. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but deficiency in it, or the omission of it, may be compensated by the merit of the candidate's other work in this part of the Examination.

The Examination in Greek includes as obligatory subjects (a) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (β) Grammar, (γ) *either* a portion of one classical author to be specially prepared, and to be selected, with certain admissible exceptions, from a list issued from time to time by the Board, *or* Prose Composition. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but deficiency in it, or the omission of it, may be compensated by the merit of the candidate's other work in this part of the Examination.

The Examination in Elementary Mathematics includes as obligatory subjects, (1) Arithmetic, (2) those parts of Elementary Geometry which are treated of in Euclid I, II, (3) Elementary Algebra, to the extent required in Responsions (see p. 130).

(For the details of the other subjects the reader is referred to the *Regulations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board*, published at the Clarendon Press.)

Every candidate who satisfies the Examiners in at least four subjects, taken from not less than three different groups (with the exception that candidates who satisfy the examiners in one subject taken from Group ii. or Group iv. may offer three subjects taken from Group i.) receives a certificate from the Board.

This certificate exempts an Undergraduate from the necessity of passing Responsions, *provided that it states that the holder of it has passed in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics as specified above.*



It is also accepted by most Colleges, by the Halls, and by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as a substitute for the ordinary Matriculation Examination: but in almost all cases the certificate must be of such a kind as to carry with it an exemption from Responsions as stated above; and in several Colleges it must also show that the candidate has passed with distinction in at least one subject. Enquiry should in each case be made of the College authorities as to the conditions under which the certificate is accepted.

## II. EXAMINATIONS OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

The same Board also holds Examinations of Schools, and parts of Schools, on the application of the Head Master or Governing Body. The arrangements are made in each case to suit the convenience of the particular School which is to be examined: and full particulars respecting the general conditions of the Examinations will be found in the printed *Regulations* of the Board, mentioned above. The Examination of a School may be combined with the Examination of particular boys in a School for certificates.

## III. EXAMINATION OF GIRLS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The general conditions are the same as those for boys, with the exceptions (1) that the Italian language is added to Group I, Drawing to Group II, and Music to Group IV, and (2) that the Examination may be passed in two portions, not less than two subjects being offered each time. The certificate does not carry with it, as it does in the case of boys, any privileges at the University.

## IV. EXAMINATION OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The general conditions are the same as those which are mentioned above for Boys' Schools.

Further information than is contained in the *Regulations* already referred to can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Delegacy, Hertford College.

## 2. Oxford Local Examinations.

Examinations of persons who are not members of the University are held once at least in every year at Oxford, and in

such other places as the Delegates from time to time appoint, upon application from a Local Committee formed in any place for that purpose, under the authority of a Board entitled the Delegacy of Local Examinations.

### I. EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

Candidates for this Examination, who may be of either sex, must not have exceeded their sixteenth year on the 1st of July in the year in which the Examinations are held. The Examination consists of two parts: I. Examination in preliminary subjects, i. e. (1) Reading aloud from an English author, (2) Writing from dictation, (3) English Grammar and Composition, (4) Arithmetic, as far as Single Rule of Three. This part of the Examination is obligatory on all candidates. II. Examination in the following subjects: 1. Religious Knowledge, i. e. in certain selected books of the Bible, and in parts of the Book of Common Prayer. All candidates must be examined in at least one division of this subject, unless their parents or guardians object to it. 2. English, i. e. Greek and Roman History, English History, a selected Play of Shakspeare and Geography. Candidates are required to pass in two of these divisions in order to pass in the Section. 3. Latin. 4. Greek. 5. French. 6. German. 7. Mathematics, including Euclid Books i. ii. and Algebra to Simple Equations. 8. Mechanics and Mechanism. 9. Chemistry. Every candidate is required to satisfy the Examiners in three at least of these subjects, and no candidate is examined in more than six. Candidates may also offer themselves for examination in Drawing and Music. Successful candidates receive certificates stating the subjects in which they have passed, and their names are published in three divisions according to their merits. Lists are also published of the Candidates who distinguish themselves in each of the subjects from 1 to 9 inclusive, provided that they also obtain Certificates.

### II. EXAMINATION OF SENIOR CANDIDATES.

Persons of either sex are admitted to this Examination without limit of age. The Examination consists of two parts: I. Examination in preliminary subjects, i. e. (1) English Grammar, Analysis

and Composition, (2) Arithmetic. This part of the Examination is obligatory on all candidates. II. Examination in the following Sections, A. Religious Knowledge, i.e. in certain portions of the Bible and of the Book of Common Prayer. All candidates must be examined in at least one division of this subject unless their parents or guardians object to it. B. English, i.e. (1) Greek and Roman History, (2) English History and Literature, (3) A Play of Shakspeare and a prepared portion of some other English author, (4) Geography, (5) Political Economy. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in two of these divisions in order to pass in the Section. C. Languages, i.e. Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian. No candidate can pass in this Section without shewing a fair knowledge of one of these languages. D. Mathematics, i.e. Pure Mathematics to Algebraical Geometry inclusive, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. No candidate can pass in this Section who does not shew a fair knowledge of Euclid Bks. i.-iv, and Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations. E. Natural Science, i.e. one of the three following groups of subjects: (1) Physics; (2) Chemistry; (3) Botany, Zoology or Geology and Mineralogy. Candidates may also offer F. Drawing, and G. Music. The names of the successful candidates under 19 years of age are published in two separate lists: (1) a list arranged in two divisions for each of the sections A. B. C. D. E. F. G.; (2) a general list, arranged in three divisions. Successful candidates also receive a certificate, signed by the Vice-Chancellor, conferring on them the title of Associate in Arts, and specifying the subjects in which they satisfied the Examiners and the Division or Divisions in which their names are placed. The names of all successful Candidates over 19 years of age are published in a separate list, and pass certificates are issued to them signed by the Vice-Chancellor, specifying the subjects in which they satisfied the Examiners. Those Candidates (Boys) who shew sufficient merit in translations from Latin and Greek authors, in Grammar, in Latin Prose Composition, and in Mathematics, to be excused from Responsions, may receive certificates from the Delegates to that effect; and those candidates (Girls) who shew sufficient merit in two languages and in Mathematics to be excused from the First Examination for Women, may receive certificates from the Delegates to that effect.

### III. OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

The Delegacy of Local Examinations is also charged with the duty of conducting these Examinations which are held once at least in every year for the purpose of testing the attainments of women. They consist of a First Examination and a Second Examination which cannot be passed by any Candidate in the same Calendar year, and no Candidate is admitted to the Second Examination unless she has passed the First, or some other Examination accepted by the Delegates as equivalent.

I. The First Examination, the standard of which corresponds with that of Responsions. Every Candidate is required to satisfy the Delegates in (1) two of the following languages: (a) Latin, (b) Greek, (c) French or Italian, (d) German; (2) Arithmetic; (3) Euclid I. II. or Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Candidates are examined in such manner as to test especially their knowledge of the grammar of the languages selected. Passages are set from unprepared books for translation into English, and Candidates are required to translate a piece of English into Latin, French or Italian, and German, as the case may be.

II. The Second Examination, which consists of two parts: (1) The Pass Examination, (2) The Examination for Honours. The standard of the *Pass Examination* corresponds with that of the Public Examinations of the University (Pass). It is divided into six sections, viz. A. Languages, i. e. the same languages as are required in the Preliminary Examination, more advanced knowledge being required. B. Ancient History, i. e. the general outlines of Greek History from B. C. 510 to the death of Alexander, and of Roman History from the beginning of the First Punic War to the death of Nero, together with a special period of which an accurate knowledge is required. C. Modern History, i. e. English History from the accession of Henry II to the Revolution of 1688, together with a special period of which an accurate knowledge is required. D. Mathematics, i. e. (1) Algebra including Quadratic Equations and the simplest elements of Ratio and Proportion, (2) Euclid, Books I-III, IV. 1-9, VI. 1-8, and the Definitions of Book V, (3) Plain Trigonometry, (4) The Elements of Mechanics. E. Physical Science, i. e. (1) as necessary subjects: (a) The Elements of Physics, i. e. Mechanics, with either Heat, Light

and Sound, or Magnetism and Electricity, and (b) the elementary inorganic Chemistry; (2) as optional subjects: (a) Biology including Physiology and Morphology, (b) Geology. F. Logic and Political Economy, to the extent represented by the greater part of Whately's and Jevons's Logic, and Adam Smith, Books i. ii. In order to obtain the certificate of having passed this Examination, it is necessary to pass, at the same time, in Section A and in one at least of the other Sections. No Candidate can be examined in more than two Sections at any one Examination, but Candidates who have passed may offer any of the other Sections at a subsequent Examination. Candidates may obtain a Certificate of having passed or passed with distinction as the case may be.

The *Examination for Honours* is divided into eight Sections, viz. (1) Latin and Greek; (2) Mathematics; (3) Modern History; (4) Physical Science; (5) English; (6) German, French, Italian, and Spanish; (7) Ancient History; (8) Philosophy. Under the provisions of a recent University Statute the Delegates have made arrangements for using the Honour Examinations of the University for the examination of Candidates offering to be examined in Greek and Latin, in Mathematics, in Modern History, and in Natural Science. In these Sections Candidates are examined by the University Moderators or Public Examiners (as the case may be) in the same Papers and at the same time as Members of the University, and the standard for each class is the same as in the Class List of Members of the University. In each of these Sections Candidates may offer a portion of the subjects of Examinations, and if they shew sufficient merit will receive a certificate of having passed or passed with distinction as the case may be. No Candidate will be examined in more than one of the eight Sections at the same Examination, and no Candidate who has obtained Honours in any part of a Section may again be examined in that part of it. Candidates who have shewn sufficient merit are arranged in classes in each Section according to their merit, the names in each Class being placed in alphabetical order. The standard in all the Sections is that of the University Honour Examinations, and the Class Lists are published in the University Gazette, and recorded permanently in the University Calendar and the Honours Register of the University.

Candidates who have passed the First Examination, or an Examination accepted as equivalent, are permitted to offer themselves for an *Examination in Music*. Under the provisions of a recent University Statute the Delegates have made arrangements for using the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music, which is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*, in harmony and counterpoint in not more than four parts.

There is also a separate and optional *Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion*, which is divided into two parts: (1) Holy Scripture, with or without a knowledge of the Greek Text of the selected books of the New Testament; (2) the Book of Common Prayer. Candidates may offer either one or both of these parts.

#### IV. EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

The same Delegacy is also empowered to examine Schools or parts of Schools. A school may be examined either in connexion with the Local Examinations or independently. In the latter case arrangements are made by the Delegacy to meet the special requirements of the Schools which apply to be examined, as to time and subjects of Examination.

When a School Examination is combined with the Local Examinations it may be conducted either wholly or in part upon the Local Examination Papers, and the answers to the Local Examination Papers may be used either for the purposes of the School Examination only or for both the School and Local Examinations. In the last case the School must be appointed a Special Local Centre, to which Candidates who are not members of the School may be admitted at the discretion of the School authorities, and the Candidates whose answers are used for the purposes of the Local Examinations are examined under the same conditions of superintendence as Local Examination Candidates at other centres. Combined School and Local Examinations are in all cases held at the time at which the Local Examinations are appointed to be held, and so far as relates to the Local Examination Papers in accordance with the Local Examinations Time-table.

Further information as to the several Examinations, i. e. the time, places, and special books, which vary from year to year, may be obtained, in the case of the Local Examinations, from

the Local Secretaries at the Centres at which the Examinations are held, and in the case of all the Examinations from the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford.

#### IV. EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

The following are some of the privileges and exemptions of Graduates, and of those who have passed certain of the University Examinations, in regard to admission to the several professions: they are all shared in common with members of other Universities.

##### 1. IN LAW.

(a) *Calls to the Bar.* Members of the University who have passed a Public Examination may enter their name at an Inn of Court without passing the preliminary examination: if they have either passed 'a Public Examination,' or have resided two full years at the University, they are, at several Inns, exempted from the payment of the caution-money which is required from other Students: they are allowed to keep their Terms by dining in the Hall of their Inn during three days in each Term: and their three years of studentship may be contemporary with their Oxford course, so that they may qualify themselves for being called to the Bar three years after passing 'a Public Examination.' (This term is ambiguous, but it has recently been interpreted to mean Responsions.)

##### (b) *Admission as Attorneys and Solicitors.*

1. Any one who has been matriculated at the University, or who has passed the Local Examinations of the University, is exempted from passing the preliminary examination which would otherwise be required before he could be articulated.

2. Any member of the University who has passed Moderations can be articulated for four years instead of five—and any Bachelor of Arts for three years instead of five.

##### 2. IN MEDICINE.

(a) *Registration.* Any Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine is entitled, on payment of a fee of £2 in respect of qualifications

obtained before January 1, 1859, and of £5 in respect of qualifications obtained since that date, to be registered as a medical practitioner.

(b) *Royal College of Physicians.* Any one who has obtained the degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to the Pass examination for membership of the College: and a Graduate in Arts is exempted from examination in Greek, Latin, French, or German.

(c) *Royal College of Surgeons.*

1. Any one who has passed Responsions is exempted from the preliminary examination for membership of the College.

2. Any one who has taken the Degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is exempted from the examination in Medicine and Midwifery for membership of the College.

3. A Graduate in Arts is exempted from the preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the College.

4. A Graduate in Arts is admissible to the second Professional Examination for the Fellowship of the College if he has been engaged for five (instead of six) years in the study of the Profession.

5. Any one who has taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is exempted from examination in Medicine for the Fellowship of the College.

(d) *Society of Apothecaries.*

1. Any one who has passed Responsions is exempted from the Society's examination in Arts.

2. Any one who has passed the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is admitted to membership of the Society on passing a single examination in Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Practice of Medicine, Pathology, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Toxicology.

3. Any one who has taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is admitted to membership of the Society on passing an examination in Practice of Medicine, Pathology, and Midwifery.

### 3. IN THE ARMY.

By the War Office Regulations a certain number of vacancies for Sandhurst are allotted every six months to University students. Candidates must either have passed the First Public



Examination, in which case their age must be between the limits of seventeen and twenty-one, or have taken a degree in Arts, in which case their age must be between the limits of seventeen and twenty-two. The application must be made in the month of May or October and not later than the 31st of May or 31st of October next following the date of the Candidate's obtaining his University qualification, and must be accompanied by certain certificates, the particulars of which will be found in the printed *Regulations respecting Examinations for Admission to the Royal Military College and for First Appointments therefrom to the Army*. All University Candidates must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of their proficiency in Geometrical Drawing. In case there should be more Candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said Candidates at the ensuing July or December Examination. But those University Candidates who fail in their first Examination are allowed to have a second opportunity, provided that their age, when they avail themselves of such second opportunity, does not exceed twenty-two, if undergraduates, and twenty-three, if graduates.

#### 4. IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Candidates for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service who have passed the First Public Examination are exempted from examination in Latin. Candidates who have taken a degree are exempted from examination in all subjects except Handwriting, Précis, and French<sup>1</sup>.

### V. SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The University of Oxford being one of the Universities approved by the Secretary of State for India at which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India may pass their two years of probation, arrangements have been made by the University for the instruction, and by most Colleges for the reception, of such Selected Candidates.

<sup>1</sup> This clause is suspended in competitive examinations.

1. *Admission of Selected Candidates.* A Selected Candidate is eligible for immediate admission at almost all Colleges and Halls, or as a Non-Collegiate Student of the University. At Christ Church there are six Scholarships, of not more than £50 a year each, for which Selected Candidates alone are eligible. They are in all cases required to matriculate as members of the University, but are not required to pass an entrance examination. It is not always possible for such Candidates to be admitted to residence within the College walls: in this case they can reside in licensed lodgings selected by themselves. The arrangements of the several Colleges and Halls vary so widely that it is advisable for a Selected Candidate, as soon as he has fixed upon the particular College or Hall at which he would prefer to enter, to write to the Head of that College or Hall, and ascertain from him the precise conditions under which he would be admitted.

2. *Instruction of Selected Candidates.* Instruction is provided by the University in each of the six subjects prescribed in the Regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners.

(1) In Law, the Regius Professor of Civil Law usually gives each year two, or three, Courses of lectures upon Roman Law. The Reader in Roman Law also lectures in that subject. The Reader in Indian Law lectures upon the prescribed subjects.

(2) In the Classical Languages of India the Professor of Sanskrit gives instruction during each Term both in the elements and in the higher philology of the language: the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic and the Laudian Professor of Arabic give whatever instruction may be necessary in that language during each Term, and the Teacher of Persian lectures during thirty-two weeks in the year.

(3) In the vernacular languages of India the Teacher of Hindustani and the Teacher of Telugu give instruction three times a week during thirty-two weeks in the year in Hindustani, and in Telugu and Tamil, respectively. Instruction is also provided in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, and Burmese.

(4) In the History and Geography of India the Reader in Indian History lectures twice a week during Term, and also receives exercises from persons who attend his lectures.

(5) In Political Economy the Professor of Political Economy lectures at least twice a week during two Terms.

(6) In Natural Science, the Professors of Botany, Rural Economy, Geology, and Zoology, respectively, give not only lectures but practical instruction, and the Botanic Garden (p. 60) and the Geological and Zoological departments of the Museum are open for study during the greater part of the year.

The fees for these lectures vary, and in several cases the instruction is free: but the total fees payable by a Selected Candidate for tuition vary from about £30 to £35 a year, including the ordinary College fees for tuition, and special courses of lectures which are provided when necessary for the Selected Candidates in the subjects of their examinations.

In addition to the University teaching, every Selected Candidate who enters a College or Hall is admitted to the lectures of the College or Hall, so far as they bear upon his course of reading.

3. *Examinations for the Degree of B.A.* A Selected Candidate is not required to pass Responsions: but he must pass the First Public Examination in the ordinary way. In the Pass School of the Second Public Examination certain changes have recently been made, the operation of which, though not confined to Selected Candidates, is of special benefit to them. A Candidate in that School may now offer Sanskrit, or Persian, or both, in lieu of either Greek and Latin or a modern European language: he may also offer a period of Indian History and a branch of Indian Law. That is to say, he can obtain his degree by offering three of the same subjects which he is required to offer to the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. *Examinations for the Degree of B.C.L.* Certain branches of Indian Law are now included as principal subjects in this Examination (see p. 205).

## VI. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

1. Any College or Institution within the United Kingdom or in any part of the British Dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of seventeen at least, may be admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College on the following conditions, namely:

(a) That its members have been incorporated by Royal Charter, or that provision has been otherwise made for its

establishment on a permanent and efficient footing and for its government:

(b) That it shall allow the University to be represented on its Governing Body and to take such part in its Examinations as shall from time to time be determined by or under the authority of the University.

(c) That it shall have been admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College by a vote of Convocation.

(d) That the connexion between the University and an Affiliated College shall be terminable either by a vote of Convocation, or by a resolution of the Governing Body of the College.

2. Any person who has completed a course of three years at least at an Affiliated College, and who has passed the Examinations connected with that course in accordance with regulations to be prescribed or approved from time to time by the Delegates of Local Examinations, is entitled to receive a Certificate from the University indicating that such person has completed at an Affiliated College a systematic course of study and examinations approved by the University.

3. Any person who has received such a Certificate may, if he has obtained Honours in the Second (or final) Examination at such affiliated College, be admitted as a Candidate in the First Public Examination of the University without having been matriculated; and if he satisfies the Moderators in that Examination, and is matriculated in the course of the Term next following, he is not required to pass Responsions, and the Term in which he has been matriculated is, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, reckoned as the fifth Term from his matriculation; and if he obtains Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he can obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts as soon as he has kept statutable residence for eight Terms and has passed the Second Public Examination. But no person already matriculated can offer himself as a Candidate in the First Public Examination under the provisions of this Statute.

The Colleges at present so affiliated are St. David's College, Lampeter, and University College, Nottingham.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF ACADEMICAL EXPENSES.

THE cost of living at Oxford varies so largely with the means, tastes, and moral courage of a student that it is not possible to lay down many general propositions respecting it. The total amount is made up in each case of several elements: there are certain fixed expenses which are common to all alike, such as University and College fees: there are other expenses, such as those of board and lodging, which, though varying with particular cases, vary only, as far as the Colleges and Halls are concerned, within definite limits: there are others, such as subscriptions to clubs or societies, which are common but voluntary: there are others, such as tradesmen's bills, which are not special to University life, and which are almost wholly within a student's power to fix for himself.

If the first two of these four classes of expenditure be alone taken into consideration, it is a matter of experience that a student who resides within a College or Hall can, with economy, obtain the degree of B.A. for a total expenditure of £300. This estimate includes board, room-rent or lodging, and washing, for twelve Terms of residence, tuition and miscellaneous College charges, admission, examination, and degree fees: the necessary expenses which it does not include are clothes, books, railway fares, and the cost of living in the vacations. Many students have been known to obtain their degree for less than the sum above mentioned: but this has required a more than ordinary amount of thrift and self-denial, and possibly also a forfeiture of some collateral advantages which University life brings.

Members of Colleges and Halls who reside in lodgings are, in most cases, on the same footing as Non-Collegiate Students in

respect of entire freedom in the regulation of such expenses as are involved in board and lodging. They have usually, however, to bear a certain share in the cost of the College establishment; but at Balliol and New Colleges the sum so paid is less than the difference between the University fees which are payable by a member of a College or Hall and those which are payable by a Non-Collegiate Student. The only pecuniary advantage which a Non-Collegiate Student enjoys over a member of one of those societies is, that he is not liable to the payment of the tuition fee which is charged upon members of Colleges.

Some Colleges and Halls have of late revised their scale of charges, and made new arrangements with a view to the reduction of necessary expenses. For example, the deposit of a sum of money on admission, which was formerly required from all students as a guarantee against possible loss, is no longer required at certain Colleges and Halls from those who pay their battels in advance: the difficulties which arose to many students of slender means from being compelled to purchase the furniture of their rooms on coming into residence are obviated in several Colleges and Halls by allowing the hire of furniture from the College: the miscellaneous charges have been in several instances gathered together into a fixed annual payment: and at Keble College, St. Mary Hall, and St. Edmund Hall, the payment of a fixed annual sum is made to cover, with trifling exceptions, all necessary academical expenses.

In the following statement are gathered together, (1) all fees which are payable to the University, (2) as much information as is at present available in regard to the charges of Colleges and Halls. It has not been attempted to include any expenses except those which are independent of the personal tastes of a student.

## I. UNIVERSITY FEES.

## 1. MATRICULATION FEES.

*These Fees are payable at the time of presentation to the Vice-Chancellor.*

	£	s.	d.
A Bible-Clerk, or Scholar admitted to a College or Hall on condition of receiving free board and tuition . . . . .	0	10	0
Every other person . . . . .	2	10	0

## 2. EXAMINATION FEES.

*These Fees (with the exception of the second of the two fees in Music and the second and fourth in Medicine) are payable when the name of a Candidate is entered on the list for Examination.*

Responsions . . . . . 2 0 0

First Public Examination :

1. For Examination in Greek and Latin Literature, whether for Honours or not, and also for re-examination in the Gospels or the substituted matter, under the arrangement mentioned on p. 140 . . . . . 1 10 0
2. For Examination for Mathematical Honours . . . . . 1 0 0

*If a Candidate's name be entered later than the specified time, an additional fee of Two Guineas must be paid.*

Second Public Examination :

- (1) For Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter . . . . . 1 0 0
- (2) For each of the subjects in the Pass School, whether offered separately or together . . . . . 0 10 0
- (3) For any Honour School, except the School of Natural Science . . . . . 1 10 0
- (4) For the School of Natural Science :
  1. For each of the subjects in the Preliminary Examination, whether offered separately or together . . . . . 0 10 0

2. For the Final Honour Examination, whether taken separately or together with the subjects in the Preliminary Examination . . . . . 0 10 0

*If a Candidate's name be entered later than the specified time, an additional fee of Two Guineas must be paid on each occasion.*

Civil Law . . . . . 1 0 0

Music :

(1) Before each of the two Examinations . . . . . 2 0 0

(2) After passing both Examinations . . . . . 7 0 0

Medicine :

(1) Before each of the two Examinations for the Degree of B.M. . . . . 1 0 0

(2) After passing both Examinations for the Degree of B.M. . . . . 9 0 0

(3) Before the Examination in Preventive Medicine . . . . . 5 0 0

(4) After the Examination in Preventive Medicine . . . . . 10 0 0

### 3. DEGREE FEES.

*These Fees are payable in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House immediately before the Degree is taken.*

Degree of Bachelor of Arts . . . . . 7 10 0

Degree of Master of Arts . . . . . 12 0 0

But for any one who has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine . . . . . 7 0 0

Degree of Bachelor of Divinity . . . . . 14 0 0

„ „ of Civil Law . . . . . 6 10 0

„ „ of Medicine . . . . . 6 10 0

Degree of Doctor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine . . . . . 40 0 0

„ Bachelor of Music . . . . . 5 0 0

„ Doctor of Music . . . . . 10 0 0

Additional fee when any Degree is conferred in absence, or by Decree of Convocation . . . . . 5 0 0

Additional fee when Degrees are accumulated . . . . . 5 0 0

Additional fee when any Degree is conferred by Diploma . . . . . 10 10 0



## 4. INCORPORATION FEES.

*These Fees are payable immediately before Incorporation takes place, and are in addition to the Matriculation fee of £2 10s.*

	£	s.	d.
For an Undergraduate . . . . .	1	0	0
For a Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	8	0	0
For a Master of Arts . . . . .	15	0	0
For a Bachelor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine .	15	0	0
For a Doctor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine .	40	0	0
For a Bachelor of Music . . . . .	5	0	0
For a Doctor of Music . . . . .	10	0	0

## 5. QUARTERLY FEE.

*This Fee is usually paid in the first instance by the College or Hall, and included in the quarterly or terminal account.*

For every Member of the University:

- (1) Till the end of four years from his Matriculation, or till he shall have taken the degree of B.A., whichever shall happen first . . . . . 0 10 0
- (2) From the end of four years after Matriculation, or from his taking the degree of B.A., whichever shall happen first . . . . . 0 5 0

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

To the Clerk of the Schools for every Certificate of having satisfied the Examiners in any Examination, or of a Candidate's name having been placed in any Class-list . . . . .	0	1	0
To the University Chest (through the Registrar of the University):			
(1) For a copy of any Matriculation-paper or Examination Certificate . . . . .	0	2	0
(2) For a Certificate of having obtained any Degree . . . . .	0	5	0

## II. COLLEGE EXPENSES.

### I. ADMISSION-FEES, AND CAUTION-MONEY.

At **University** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money, returned when the name is removed from the College books, £30.

At **Balliol**, for a resident in College, the admission-fee for Commoners is £5, for Scholars £3, the caution-money £21: for a resident out of College, the admission-fee is £2, the caution-money is £5. In either case the caution-money is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Merton** the admission-fee consists of a payment of £1 10s. to the College library. The caution-money is £10 for a Scholar, £30 for a Commoner.

At **Exeter** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £25; which latter sum is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Oriel** the admission-fee is £5; the caution-money is, for Scholars, Adam de Brome's Exhibitioners, and Clerks, £10, for Commoners £30.

At **Queen's** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money is, for Scholars, Clerks, and Exhibitioners the value of whose Exhibition exceeds £60 per annum, £15—for Commoners £30, of which £10 is returned at the B.A. degree, £10 at M.A., and the remainder when the name is removed from the College books. The caution-money for members who have compounded for their University and College dues is £5. For Students of Music the admission fee is £1 10s.

At **New College** the admission-fee is £5: no caution-money is required from Commoners who pay the fixed College charges in advance terminally and their College bills weekly. For other Commoners the caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned to those who have taken the degree of B.A. and have ceased to reside, and the whole when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Lincoln** the admission-fee is £3 3s., the caution-money £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the B.A. and M.A. degrees respectively, and the whole (or remainder) in case of death or the name being removed from the College books.

At **Magdalen** there is no admission-fee: persons elected on the Foundation of the College pay no caution-money, but Commoners pay £40, which is returned when they either take the degree of B.A. or remove their names from the College books. Persons who keep their names on the books after taking the degree of B.A. pay a fresh caution of £5, which is accounted for to them on the removal of their name.

At **Brasenose** the admission-fee is £4 4s., the caution-money £25 for Commoners, £20 for Scholars.

At **Corpus**, for Commoners or Exhibitioners who battel either wholly or partially in College the caution-money is £30, which is returned when the name is removed from the College books. Scholars pay no caution-money.

At **Christ Church** the entrance-fee for both Commoners and Scholars is £5; College Exhibitioners pay no entrance fee. The caution-money for Scholars and Exhibitioners is £12 10s., which may be claimed on removing the name from the books: the caution-money for Commoners is £25, of which £12 10s. is returned on taking the B.A. degree, and the rest may be claimed when the name is taken off the books.

At **Trinity** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30. Of the caution-money £20 is returned on the degree of M.A. being taken: the whole is returned on the removal of a name from the books, or on compounding for the annual dues after taking the degree of M.A.

At **St. John's** the admission-fee is £6 3s., the caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of B.A.; the remainder on removal of the name from the College books.

At **Jesus** the admission-fee is £2, the caution-money £20.

At **Wadham** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30.

At **Pembroke** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money is £30, returnable on taking the degree of M.A.

At **Worcester**, (1) for Commoners the admission-fee is £8, the caution-money £20, of which £10 is returned on taking the M.A. degree, the remainder when the name is removed from the College books; (2) for Fellow-Commoners the admission-fee is £28, the caution-money £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the M.A. degree; (3) for Scholars the caution-money is £10.

At **Keele** there are no admission-fees or caution-money.

At **Hertford** the admission-fee is £5 5s., the caution-money £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of M.A., the remainder on removing the name from the books.

At **St. Mary Hall**, for Commoners who pay their battels in advance the admission-fee is £5, and no caution-money is required; for other Commoners the admission-fee is £12 2s. 6d., and the caution-money £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the B.A. degree, and £10 on taking the M.A. degree.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, for those who enter upon the Prepayment System, there is no admission-fee and no caution-money. For other students the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £14, or, if furniture be hired from the Hall, £21. The caution-money is returned in full whenever the name is removed from the books, and some portions of it upon taking the Degrees of B.A. and M.A.

At **Charsley's Hall** the admission-fee is £2 10s. : no caution-money is required.

## 2. TUITION FEES.

*Note.*—Where Colleges or individual Lecturers have combined for the purpose of Lectures, the fees mentioned below include the right of admission to all the Lectures of the combination (see p. 36).

At **University**, £25 annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to that of passing the last Examination.

At **Balliol**, £25 annually, which continues to be paid by both classes of residents during each Term of residence up to that in which they pass their last Examination in any School, inclusive.

At **Merton**, £7 7s. per Term during residence until the degree of B.A. is taken, and by B.A. Postmasters so long as they require tuition.

At **Exeter**, £22 1s. annually by every resident Undergraduate who has not passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A. ; certain remissions are made in the case of those who are reading for Honours in Natural Science.

At **Oriel**, £21 annually during residence until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Queen's**, £24 annually for three years : £1 1s. per Term afterwards to those who are still attending College lectures. The Tutors allow £5 per Term out of his tuition-fees to a student who has passed Moderations and is reading to the satisfaction of the College in Natural Science.

At **New College**, £21 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Lincoln**, £21 annually for four years, or until taking the B.A. degree.

At **Magdalen**, £21 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Brasenose**, £25 4s. annually for three years, after which no further payment is required.

At **Corpus**, £27 annually for three years.

At **Christ Church**, £24 annually to be paid by every resident member of the House reading for a University Examination until the completion of the sixteenth Term from Matriculation.

At **Trinity**, £22 1s. annually during residence, until the last Examination for the B.A. degree has been passed.

At **St. John's**, £21 annually for three years; and £3 per Term afterwards during residence, as long as tuition is given.

At **Jesus**, £21 annually, or £7 term, 4s., the caution-money £2, paid by those who are actually under instruction.

At **Wadham**, £22 10s. annually till all who battle either wholly, or the B.A. degree have been passed, and, afterwards £30, which is returned given. Scholars pay no

At **Pembroke**, £23 annually for three years, and the same rate is made by all residents until the last Examination and degree of B.A. has been passed. Provision is made by the fee. The enable Undergraduates to attend the lectures of Professors or any recognised branches of University study in which it may not be the money the

At **Worcester**, £21 annually. The fees for instruction in Natural Science are paid by the Tutors up to the amount of the tuition-fee. Fellow-Commoners pay £40 annually for three years.

At **Keble**, the tuition-fee is included in the gross annual sum which is mentioned below.

At **Hertford**, £20 per annum during residence until all the Examinations necessary for the B.A. degree have been passed. In the case of those candidates for honours who offer special subjects in which there are no lectures in College, arrangements are made on the recommendation of the Educational Committee of the College to procure from without such assistance as may in their opinion be necessary.

At **St. Mary Hall**, £20 annually for three years at least, and for such further time as an Undergraduate avails himself of the tuition which is afforded by the Hall. This sum is included in the gross sum paid by Commoners who pay their battels in advance.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, on the Prepayment System, the tuition-fee is included in the sum paid in advance each Term. For other students the tuition-fee is £5 5s. per Term for three years; £2 2s. per Term afterwards, if tuition is required; or £1 1s. per Term in case only one Lecture is required.

At **Charsley's Hall**, students residing outside the Hall are at liberty to choose their own tutors.

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT, SERVANTS, AND GENERAL CHARGES.

*Note.*—In comparing the charges of the several Colleges in this section, it is important to observe that the same charges are not made uniformly under the same head. In some Colleges the contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Establishment is charged as a separate item, and provisions are supplied to the student as nearly as possible at cost price; while in others the same expenses are covered by charging a percentage of twenty-five or thirty per cent. upon all articles which are supplied.

At *Charley's Hall* the ~~above~~, (1) residents in College pay the following annual charges:—establishment (including bedmaker, name, chapel, gas, water, &c.); £3 building fund. In addition to the above, a of £1 10s. per Term to the bedmaker is recognised by the

(2) Residents out of College pay annually 8s. for name; *Note*—Where *Col.* College residents on going out of College pay also £2 for purpose of *Lease* dues. (3) All residents out of College pay annually £1 to the mission to all *vary*.

At *Merton*, (1) residents in College pay an annual charge of £10 11s. 6d. for servants, besides which a payment of £1 per Term to the upper servant of their rooms and 10s. to the under servant is recognised. (2) Residents in lodgings are charged terminally £2 5s. 6d. if they battel in College, and 15s. 6d. if they do not.

At *Exeter*, the following charges are payable annually:—College dues: (1) Until the Term, inclusive, of taking the degree of B.A., £9 9s.; (2) From that time until the twenty-seventh Term, £5 5s.; (3) After taking the degree of M.A., 12s. Establishment charges (i.e. College servants, except those in the kitchen and buttery, delivery of coals and letters, shoe-cleaning, chimney-sweeping, warming and lighting the chapel, hall, and stair-case, choir-fund, &c.), (a) for residents in College, £13 10s.; (b) for residents out of College, £7 10s. In addition to the above, a percentage is charged upon all articles supplied out of the kitchen and buttery, which is intended to cover the necessary working expenses of those departments: and a payment to the bedmaker of £1 for Hilary Term, £1 for Easter Term, and £1 10s. for Michaelmas Term, is recognised by the College.

At *Oriel*, Undergraduates resident in College pay an annual charge of £15, resident out of College £7 10s. Occupants of rooms pay in addition £7 a year for bedmaking.

At *Queen's*, (1) residents in College pay the following annual charges:—establishment (including salaries of cooks, hall waiters, porters, shoe and knife cleaning, delivery of letters, hall fire, gas, &c.), £12; servants, including all payments sanctioned by the College (except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), £6 10s. 6d. College dues: for all members of the College below the degree of Master of Arts, £1; for Masters of Arts, 14s. In addition to the above, a small terminal charge is made for cleaning rooms. (2) Residents out of College pay annually, establishment, £7 10s., and College dues, as above.

At *New College*, (1) residents in College pay £3 3s. annually for College dues and 3s. 4d. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts and room rents, for establishment charges, and £7 10s. for bedmaker. (2) Residents out of College pay an annual charge of £2 5s. for College dues, and also 3s. 4d. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts, if they battel in College.

At *Magdalen*, the annual charges for establishment, servants (including all payments which are recognised by the College, except those to the

messenger, who is paid by the message), College dues, and rates, are £19 16s. for residents in College, and £9 16s. for residents out of College.

At **Brasenose**, (1) residents in College pay for College dues, servants, and establishment charges an annual sum which varies from £17 to £20, according to the length of residence. This amount is rather less for Scholars than for Commoners, but continues to be payable by both classes until the degree of B.A. is taken. It does not include the gratuities which are paid by each resident to his bedmaker. (2) Residents out of College, whether before or after the completion of twelve Terms' residence, pay about £5 10s. less than the above-mentioned charge.

At **Corpus**, the charges are, (1) for residents in College £13 10s. per annum, including bedmakers, (2) for residents out of College, who battel either wholly or partially in College, £7 10s. per annum.

At **Christ Church**, the annual charges are:—£15 for residents in College; £6 for residents out of College. In addition, a percentage of about 2d. in the £ is charged on the whole amount of the terminal bill after deducting payment for tuition.

At **Trinity**, the charges for residents in College are:—College dues, £5 8s. per annum, servants £7 10s. Residents out of College pay about £5 less annually. An additional charge for servants is made at the rate of 3s. in the pound on the amount of buttry and kitchen accounts. A payment of £1 10s. per Term to the bedmaker is recognised by the College.

At **St. John's**, (1) residents in College pay annually a sum of about £7 for College dues and miscellaneous charges; a percentage is charged upon all articles which are supplied from the kitchen or buttry, to cover the wear and tear of plate, &c.; a terminal payment of £1 to the bedmaker, and 10s. to the under-servant, is recognised by the College, provided that the attendance and conduct of the servants have been satisfactory; washing is covered (with the exception of certain extras) by a terminal charge of £2. (2) For residents out of College the College dues and miscellaneous charges are about one fourth of the sum mentioned above.

At **Jesus**, the establishment charges average about £13 a year.

At **Wadham**, residents in College pay annually £12, and £1 6s. 8d. a Term for bedmakers; residents out of College £9. These payments cover all charges for servants and establishment expenses, except a customary gratuity of £1 at the end of each Term to the bedmaker, provided his attendance and conduct have been satisfactory.

At **Pembroke**, (1) residents in College pay annually £8 6s. for College dues, £8 for College expenses and Establishment charges, and £4 12s. for bedmakers: in addition to which a terminal payment to the bedmaker is recognised by the College; (2) Commoners resident out of College, after twelve Terms, pay annually 16s. for College dues, and 1s. per day for College expenses for every day upon which they battel in College.

At **Worcester**, the annual College dues are about £13 for a Commoner, £16 17s. 6d. for a Fellow-Commoner. Rates, taxes, and gas at present amount to about £6 6s. annually. These dues do not include the charge for bedmakers, but they include all other Establishment charges, as well as those for the maintenance of the chapel services and library.

At **Kemble**, there is a fixed annual charge of £82, which is payable in advance in three equal instalments, one at the beginning of every Term, and which includes all ordinary battels, i.e. the rent of furnished rooms, board, University and College dues, servants, and tuition, but not washing, lights, or beer at luncheon and dinner. Extras, not necessarily required, are provided according to a fixed tariff, but are not allowed to exceed £5 per Term.

At **Hertford**, the College charges are £18 per annum for Undergraduates resident in College, £10 per annum for those in lodgings. A gratuity of £1 per Term of residence is given by each Undergraduate to the servant who waits upon him, and 5s. per Term to the bedmaker.

At **St. Mary Hall**, (1) Commoners may compound for all ordinary battels, i.e. for University dues, tuition, furnished rooms, establishment charges, servants, and board for three Terms of eight weeks each, by a fixed annual payment of £76 16s., one-third being payable in advance at the beginning of each Term: the only necessary extra expenses connected with living in Hall are coals, lights, and washing: non-necessary extra expenses, including beer, are not allowed to exceed £4 8s. per Term. Commoners who do not thus compound pay for Dues an annual sum of about £17 for three years (and of £6 afterwards until the twenty-seventh Term from Matriculation), which includes all dues, establishment charges, and servants, except an optional terminal gratuity to the bedmaker. Room-rent, tuition fees, battels are not included. (2) Commoners paying battels in advance who reside out of Hall, but dine in Hall, pay £50 11s. instead of £76 16s. annually.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, students may enter *either* on the Prepayment System, *or* on the ordinary system of Caution-Deposits and payments at the close of each Term (three times a year). (1) On the Prepayment System, an annual sum of £79 (which includes the University dues), paid in three equal instalments at the beginning of each Term of residence, comprises board, the rent of furnished rooms, tuition (including all lectures given to members of Queen's College as well as those in the Hall), all payments to servants, and all charges to the Hall, except fees on taking a degree. Laundress, and fire and lights (so far as required in private rooms), are the only necessary extras. (2) On the Caution-Deposit System the annual charges are:—(1) for Undergraduates residing in Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £6 6s.; servants' fund (exclusive of a terminal gratuity of £1 to the bedmaker), £4 10s.; (b) after twelve Terms' residence (supposing rooms to be retained in the Hall)—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £4 10s. (2) For Undergraduates residing out of Hall, for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £2 8s. All the charges here named are annual; one-third will represent the terminal payment in each case.



At **Charsley's Hall** the annual charges, including University dues, are £6. Residents in the Hall pay a fixed charge of £40 the Term of eight weeks for tuition, furnished rooms, board, and attendance.

#### 4. ROOM-RENT AND FURNITURE.

At **University**, room-rent varies from £6 6s. to £18 18s. a year.

At **Balliol**, the average room-rent is about £13 17s. annually, and ranges from £8 upwards. The furniture of all the rooms is owned by the College; a charge of 5 per cent. per annum is made for its use, in addition to which every outgoing tenant pays for the depreciation of the furniture as ascertained by valuation at the end of his term of occupancy. The total average cost of furnished rooms, including the payments for interest and depreciation, is about £20 annually, or about 15s. 6d. a week for the 27 weeks of residence.

At **Merton**, the room-rent varies from £7 to £18 18s. annually. Furniture can in some rooms be hired from the College from £1 1s. annually and upwards in proportion to the value of the furniture.

At **Exeter**, the room-rent varies from £10 10s. to £16 16s. annually. In certain rooms the furniture belongs to the College: in the others it is taken at a valuation by the incoming tenant, who in turn receives the valuation when he vacates the rooms. The amount of valuation is not allowed to exceed £60 in any one set of rooms.

At **Oriel**, the average room-rent is £11 annually. The furniture must be taken at a valuation: but the amount of the valuation may, at the option of the tenant, be borrowed from the College, at a charge of 5 per cent. per annum.

At **Queen's**, the rent of unfurnished rooms varies from £12 to £24 annually. Some sets of rooms are let furnished. The rent of these rooms varies from £12 to £21 annually.

At **New College**, the average room-rent is £14 annually. In a large proportion of the rooms furniture can be hired from the College.

At **Lincoln**, the room-rent varies from £10 10s. to £15 a year. As a general rule, the incoming tenant takes on, at a valuation, the furniture of the outgoing. But any Undergraduate putting expensive furniture in his room would do so at his own risk, as the College would not sanction any extravagant valuations.

At **Magdalen**, the room-rent varies from £10 to £20 per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Brasenose**, the average room-rent is £11 annually.

At **Corpus**, room-rent varies from £10 to £16 annually.

At **Christ Church**, the room-rent varies from £10 to £28 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the House.

At **Trinity**, the room-rent varies from £12 12s. to £16 annually.

Furniture cannot be hired from the College, but is bought at a valuation from the last occupant.

At **St. John's**, the room-rent varies from £6 6s. to £14 14s. annually. In all the smaller rooms and in some others furniture is provided by the College, for which a percentage is charged; in the remainder the valuation amounts on an average to about £30.

At **Jesus**, the room-rent varies from £8 to £16 annually. Rooms are rented furnished.

At **Wadham**, the rent of the rooms varies from £9 to £18 a year. The furniture of the rooms belongs to the College. For the use of it a charge is made at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on its value, and of 7½ per cent. to cover the ordinary wear and tear of the furniture. Any special damage is charged besides.

At **Pembroke**, the room-rent varies from £9 to £16 16s. per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Worcester**, the room-rent varies from £9 9s. to £15 annually. Furniture can be hired from the College, or purchased.

At **Keble**, the rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge, but undue dilapidations are paid by the tenant.

At **Hertford**, the room-rent varies from £12 to £18 per annum. The furniture is purchased at a valuation from the outgoing occupier.

At **St. Mary Hall**, the room-rent for Commoners not paying Battels in advance varies from £12 to £20 annually. Furniture can be hired from the Hall, or taken at a valuation.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, the room-rent varies from £8 to £12 annually. Furniture can either be hired from the Hall, or purchased by those who enter on the Caution-Deposit System. On the Prepayment System the rent of furnished rooms is included in the sum paid terminally, and there is no charge for furniture except in the case of undue damage, which is estimated by a professional valuer.

## 5. DEGREE FEES.

(IN ADDITION TO THE UNIVERSITY FEES.)

At **Balliol**, B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £6 6s.

At **Merton**, £1 is paid to the Dean, £1 to the Library, on taking any degree.

At **Exeter**, B.A., £4 13s. 6d.; M.A., £4 5s.

At **Oriel**, B.A., £4 2s. 6d.; M.A., £8 1s.

At **Queen's**, B.A., £5 5s.; B.Mus., £2; D.Mus., £3; M.A. or any other degree, £3 6s.

At **New College**, £2 2s. for each degree.

At **Lincoln**, £4 4s. for each degree.

At **Magdalen**, B.A., £0 17s. 6d.; M.A., £1 5s.

At **Brasenose**, B.A., £4 15s. 6d.; M.A., £8 os. 6d.

At **Corpus**, B.A., 10s.; M.A., £1; paid to the Dean.

At **Christ Church**, B.A., £3 3s.; M.A., £3 3s.

At **Trinity**, B.A., £3 16s.; M.A., £6 1s.

At **St. John's**, B.A., £6 7s. 6d.; M.A., £6 15s.

At **Jesus**, B.A., £3 1s.; M.A., £3 1s.

At **Wadham**, B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £8 4s.

At **Pembroke**, B.A., £7; M.A., £5.

At **Worcester**, B.A., £3 1s. for a Commoner, £3 2s. for a Fellow-Commoner; M.A., £5 1s., together with £4 4s. as an entrance-fee to the Common-room in the case of one who has not previously been admitted to it.

At **Keble**, B.A., 10s.; M.A., 10s.

At **Hertford**, £5 5s. for each degree, except that of Doctor in any Faculty, for which the fee is £10 10s.

At **St. Mary Hall**, B.A., £5; M.A., £4.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, B.A., £4 9s.; M.A., £4 9s.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

At **Balliol**, accounts are paid three times a year. The College bills are sent in to Undergraduates every week, and are also submitted to their Tutors; no tuition or other College fees are charged to Undergraduates who are non-resident.

At **Merton**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure (2s. per diem for dinner, exclusive of the buttery charge for bread, cheese, and beer; £6 per Term for everything which is supplied from the kitchen, exclusive of dinners): groceries may be obtained in College.

At **Exeter**, accounts are paid three times a year. Any member of the College who resides in Oxford for seven or more nights in any Term will be liable to *half* the establishment charges of that Term, and any member who resides for twenty-one nights will be liable to the whole. Groceries and dessert may be obtained in College from the Common-room man.

At **Oriel**, accounts are paid four times a year; but the account for the Michaelmas quarter, which covers the Long Vacation, is of trifling amount.

At **Queen's**, accounts are paid three times a year. Battel-bills are sent to all residents weekly, and the notice of the Dean is called to any in which the amount exceeds a certain sum. A list of the charges made in the kitchen is drawn out from time to time, and each resident is furnished with a copy. To enable those who dine in Hall to regulate their expenses the items of the dinner are charged for in detail. A tariff of commons is put up in hall at the beginning of each Term.

Groceries may be procured from the buttery at a fixed tariff. There is a fixed limit for breakfasts and luncheons.

At **Lincoln**, accounts are paid three times a year. Battel-bills are sent to all resident Undergraduates weekly. No battel-bill is allowed to exceed a fixed amount, unless special leave has been obtained. Groceries may be obtained in College from the Common-room man, and are charged in the battel-bills.

At **Magdalen**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit for breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners. For everything beyond this limit special leave has to be obtained. Groceries, wines, &c. can be obtained from the Junior Common-room.

At **Brasenose**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **Corpus**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **Christ Church**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **Trinity**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **St. John's**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is no fixed limit to expenditure, but a check is imposed as far as possible upon extravagance: battels above a certain amount are brought under the notice of the President weekly; the battels of an economical man may be under £80 yearly, including all expenses.

At **Jesus**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **Wadham**, accounts are paid three times a year. The weekly expenses in the buttery and kitchen ought not to exceed £1 5s. a week, and it is quite possible for an Undergraduate to live comfortably for less. Expenditure much exceeding this sum is not permitted.

At **Pembroke**, accounts are paid four times a year.

At **Worcester**, accounts are paid three times a year. Kitchen charges are regulated by a printed tariff, and there is a limit of expenditure as to such charges which cannot be exceeded without special leave.

At **Keble**, one-third of the gross annual charge must be paid in advance at the beginning of every Term.

At **Hertford**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **St. Mary Hall**, a fixed sum is paid in advance at the beginning of each Term by Commoners who prefer thus to compound for all ordinary battels; others pay at the end of each Term. The fixed charge for dinner, inclusive of both kitchen and buttery, for those who do not pay in advance, is 2s.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, on the Caution-Deposit System, accounts are paid three times a year, at the beginning of Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms. The battels pass through the Principal's hands weekly, and any case of apparently excessive expenditure is at once enquired into. The dinner-charge is 2s. All extras are regulated by a printed tariff. On the Prepayment System, £26 6s. 8d. is paid at the beginning of Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms, together with any account for extras that may have been incurred in the previous Term.

### III. FEES OF NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

In the case of Non-Collegiate Students, the only expenses beyond their control for which a previous estimate can be formed, are the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Fee to the University at matriculation . . . . .	2	10	0
2. Fee to the Delegates upon entrance . . . . .	2	10	0
3. Caution-money, payable at matriculation, and returnable on removal of the name from the books of the Delegates . . . . .	2	0	0
4. Quarterly fee to the University, payable for the first four years during which the name is retained on the books of the University (after that time the Quarterly fee will be 5s.) . . . . .	0	10	0
5. Quarterly fee to the Delegates :			
(1) For the first three years during which the name is retained on the books of the Delegates, unless the degree of B.A. has been sooner taken . . . . .	0	17	6
(2) For every subsequent quarter during which the name is retained on the books of the Delegates . . . . .	0	2	6
6. Entrance fee to the Library . . . . .	0	10	0
7. When a member of a College or Hall becomes a Non-Collegiate Student he pays a fee of £2 10s. He also pays the above-mentioned caution-money and terminal fees.			
8. Fee payable to the University by each Student who lives in a licensed Lodging-house, per Term . . . . .	0	3	6

Under a Statute passed in May 1881, each Student is placed in the charge of a Tutor appointed by the Delegates. The Tutors are allowed to charge a fee for each course of Lectures, but such fee is not, in any case, to exceed £1 10s. per course. Students should reckon on having to pay for their tuition about £9 or £12 a year.

THE END.

# Clarendon Press, Oxford.

## BOOKS FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

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*A Greek-English Lexicon*, by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., and Robert Scott, D.D. *Seventh Edition, Revised and Augmented throughout.* 4to. cloth, 1l. 16s.

*A Latin Dictionary*, founded on Andrews' edition of Freund's Latin Dictionary, revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten by CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D., and CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, New York. 4to. cloth, 1l. 5s.

*Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.* By W. W. SKEAT, M.A. *Second Edition.* 4to. cloth, 2l. 4s.

*An Etymological Dictionary of the French Language*, with a Preface on the Principles of French Etymology. By A. Brachet. Translated into English by G. W. KITCHIN, D.D. *Third Edition.* Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

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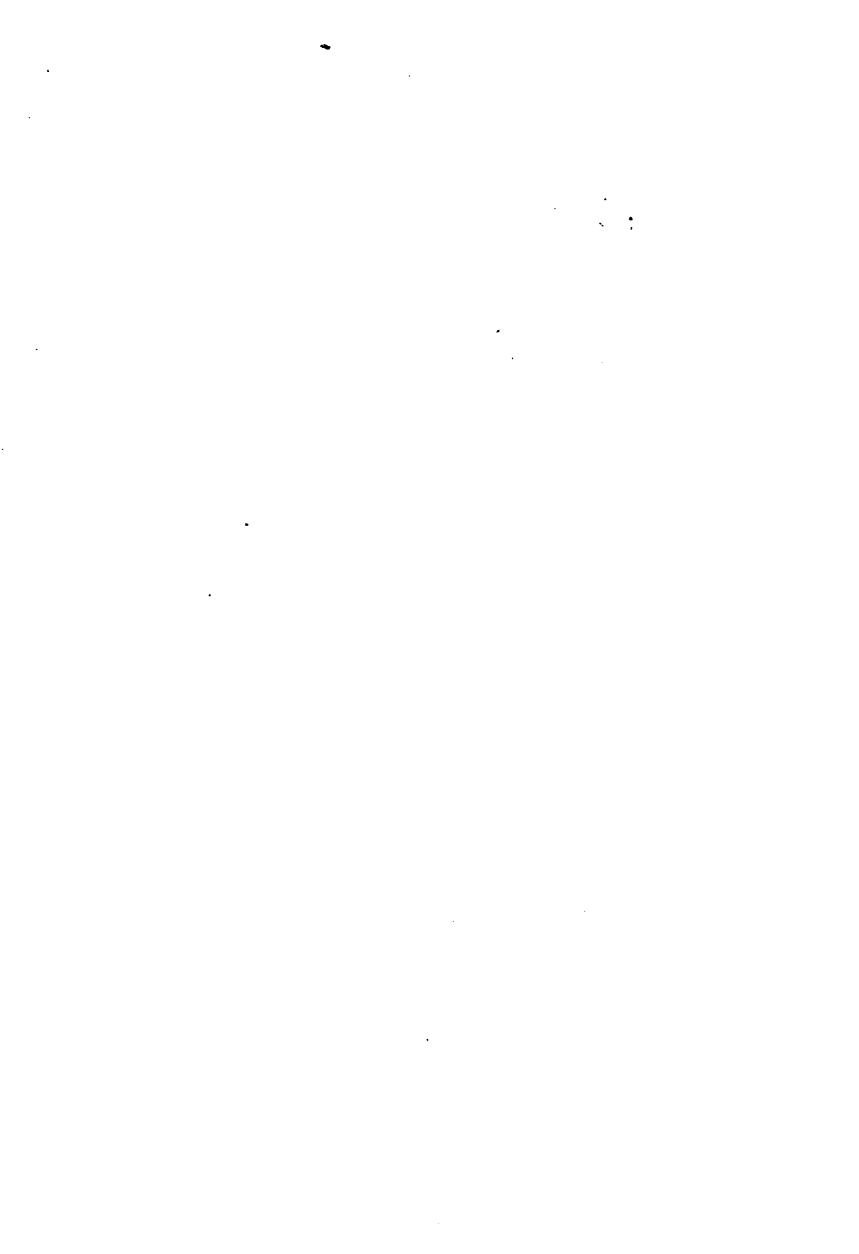
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